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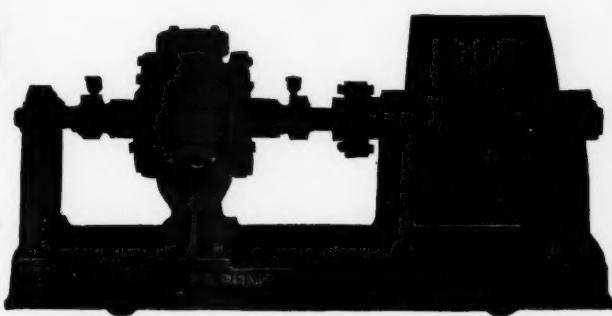
MAY 4, 1918

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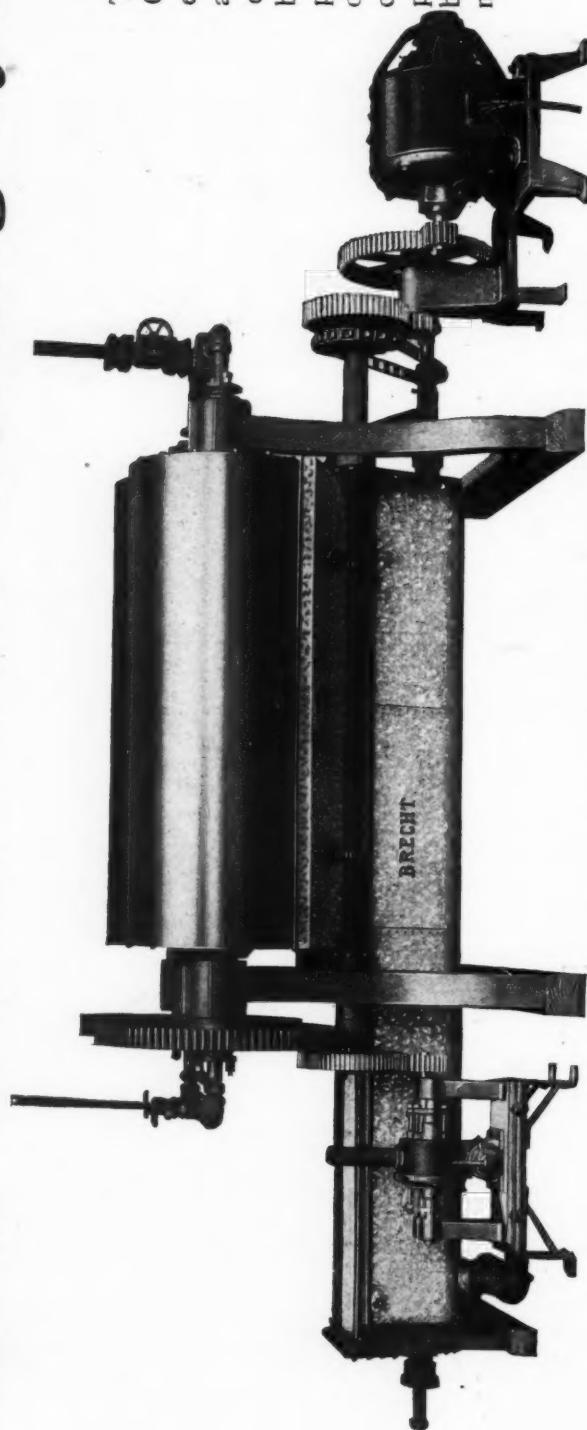
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. 58

New York and Chicago, May 4, 1918

No. 18

MEAT COMMISSION HAS REPORTED.

No information is given out at Washington concerning the proceedings of the commission appointed by the President at Mr. Hoover's request to formulate a meat policy for the Government. It has been generally understood that complete silence would be preserved until the whole question had been finally settled and the President's approval secured.

It is generally known, however, that the meat commission concluded its sessions more than ten days ago, and that the out-of-town members returned to their homes. It is understood that a report was formulated and submitted to the President, and that he is now considering it. When he will make known his decision is not stated.

Nothing whatever has been given to the newspapers at Washington. But two men outside of the Government service were on the commission, ex-Governor Stuart of Virginia and Marion Sansom, of Fort Worth, Tex. Mr. Sansom, who is a Texas cattleman, returned to his home last week, and was quoted in the press there as saying that the commission had completed its work and drawn up a report. He admitted that the commission had recommended a plan for control of the meat industry, but said nothing concerning its nature would be given out, as it had been turned over to the President for his consideration and approval.

Mr. Sansom said all phases of the meat question had been taken up, from the producing to the consuming end. He said the investigations of the committee showed that there need be no immediate alarm concerning meat supplies, either for home consumption or for the armies abroad. The commission was in session for fifteen days.

NEW YORK FOOD PRICE FIXING LAW.

Governor Whitman on Tuesday signed the bill passed by the New York legislature known as the Wagner law, aiming to prevent excessive profits being made on food necessities in the markets of the state. Farmers were conspicuously exempted from the restrictions of the law, and can charge what they please.

The Wagner bill provides that the State Food Commission may make rules fixing the difference between the purchase and selling prices of foodstuffs to prevent excess profits "by any person or corporation." Farmers and gardeners and members of all organizations formed by them are excluded from provisions of the act. The act is to be effective wherever it does not conflict with Federal statutes dealing with the same subject.

MEAT ECONOMY URGED BY HOOVER.

The Federal Food Administration has again sent out a request for meat conservation by consumers. Mr. Hoover does not reinstate the "meatless day," but he speaks of the necessity for sending heavy supplies abroad, and warns of a possible summer shortage unless economy is practiced in home consumption. He particularly urges the avoidance of waste and the reduction of the amount of meat used, especially beef.

The text of the notice is as follows:

"The Food Administration is extremely desirous of securing economy in the consumption of all kinds of meats without the re-installation of the meatless day for the present. The seasonal decline in the volume of animals coming to market is now in progress and its volume will undoubtedly further decrease during the next few months as is usual, but the probable amount of such decrease is yet obscure.

"The necessities for shipment abroad to our army and the Allies are very large and amount to, roughly, 75,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products of all kinds per week, as against a pre-war normal of less than 15,000,000 pounds. Even with these large shipments the Allies have found it necessary to reduce the consumption of all kinds of meats and poultry to an average of about 1 1/4 pounds per week per person, in order that no further draft should be made upon shipping that is now required for the transport of our soldiers. Our consumption of meats is about 3 1/4 pounds per week per person, and if we are to make both ends balance during the short marketing season we must have further economy.

"If the public will continue in the rigorous elimination of waste and will further economize by reducing the quantity prepared for each meal of all kinds of meats and poultry, more particularly beef, and will restrict their purchases accordingly, the Food Administration hopes that the necessary balance can be maintained.

"A general adherence to these recommendations will avoid the inconvenience which arises in many directions from the meatless days and will cause less interference in the daily preparation of food. There is now a seasonal abundance of milk products, which can well be substituted in various forms. The shortage of fish during the past several months, due to the necessity of naval requisitioning of trawlers and enlistment of fishermen for the navy, should soon be considerably relieved by the expansion which has been arranged in other forms of fishing."

LEATHER PRICES TO BE FIXED.

An announcement by the War Trade Board at Washington is expected this week regarding fixed prices for leather, and "stabilization" of the hide markets. Tanning and leather interests have been in conference with Government officials and a policy for regulation of the trade is expected to be announced. It is expected that prices to be fixed will be those prevailing during the past month.

LARD SUBSTITUTE PRICES FIXED.

The Federal Food Administration has fixed the price at which manufacturers of lard substitutes may sell their product, as was indicated would be the case after the recent conference at Washington, reported in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. It is reported that the selling price, delivered, on a tierce basis, is 22 1/2 cents per pound for lots of 5,000 pounds and more, and 23 3/4 cents for less than 5,000 pounds. Discounts and differentials are also specified.

No formal announcement to this effect has come from the Food Administration, but the information is contained in communications sent to the trade by Dr. Denny, the member of the Food Administration staff assigned to regulate the cottonseed products industry.

It is stated that Dr. Denny has advised manufacturers of lard substitutes that, effective April 20, their selling price for such substitutes, delivered, tierce basis, is 22 1/2 cents a pound, in lots of 5,000 pounds or more, and 23 3/4 cents for less than 5,000 pounds, with discount of 1/2 of 1 per cent. for payment within 10 days, and additional same discount to buyers of 30,000 pounds or over. Differentials of 1/4 cent to 3 3/4 cents over base price are permitted for package or case goods.

"These findings," says Dr. Denny, "are based upon the price received by the producer for his cotton seed translated into the fair price of cottonseed oil, which oil you have been requested to purchase, treat and store in order that it may, without advance in price, be available to the consumer as cooking fat in the approaching period of scarcity, due to cessation of production."

The Food Administration has made public a special regulation on this subject which does not specify prices, but provides in a general way for an equalized price in all markets. This regulation follows:

Manufacturing Lard Substitutes—Rule 6 is hereby amended to read as follows: Rule 6. No manufacturer engaged in the manufacture of lard substitutes shall, without the written permission of the United States Food Administrator, sell or offer to sell lard substitutes at higher prices in one market than he is selling or offering to sell the same quality or brand in any other market on the same day. The price for sales in lots of 5,000 pounds or more, tierce basis, for delivery at one time, net after deducting all discounts and allowances, shall be taken as the basis in making comparisons for the purpose of this rule. In comparing with this the selling price of lots of less than 5,000 pounds, tierce basis for delivery at one time, 1 1/4c. per pound will be deducted from the price actually charged. In comparing the price of package and case goods, stated differentials will be determined by the United States Food Administrator from time to time for all manufacturers of lard substitutes.

May 4, 1918

Why Packers Sell Non-Meat Food Products

Some writers have professed to see danger in the entrance of certain big meat packers into other food fields. They have even gone so far as to predict pessimistically the time when packers would control all food supplies! Of course, this was calculated to frighten timid people.

Packers have entered into other food lines in recent years, and have proceeded as wisely and economically as they have in meat food lines. Their reason for so doing is briefly set forth in one of the chapters of Armour & Company's 1918 Year Book. Discussing the matter of using their great packinghouse organization to its full capacity they say:

The selling of such commodities as canned fruits and vegetables, eggs, fish, rice, coffee, grape juice and other non-meat foods has come about as a necessary evolution in the Armour business, necessary to the full utilization of the organization required for the handling of meats, and hence for the most economic operation.

If, on the one hand, the supply of livestock were regular and certain, and on the other the market for meats presented a stabilized and unlimited outlet, the various departments of the Armour institution could devote themselves to the selling of purely packinghouse products without end. But shortages in livestock, irregular receipts and shifting markets make this impossible.

To the economic maintenance of the vast distributing system necessary for furnishing meats, with its thousands of refrigerator cars, branch houses equipped with coolers, and an extensive force of salesmen, it has become necessary from time to time to develop and add new lines, thus spreading the overhead charges over many items instead of a few.

This has resulted in greatly increasing volume and lowering operating expenses per hundredweight, which in turn proportionately lowered prices to consumers for the same quality, or added value at the established price.

Naturally, the first additions to the line were those most closely related to meats; and as the demand for these grew, new products were added which, while seemingly having no direct connection with meats, were sold by the same retailers who handled meats and thus logically became selling opportunities for Armour salesmen.

Being able to buy a larger part of his necessities in one transaction, the merchant welcomes this plan. His order is sent in one shipment and under one invoice. Time and expense are saved in buying, bookkeeping, checking separate bills and shipments, and in selling. Under the oval label Armour has standardized many foods formerly little used, so that today the consumer can select with the fullest assurance of recognized

value an unvarying quality backed by an immense investment.

Selecting at the source of production, Armour can choose the highest grade products of the country's farms, fisheries and orchards, prepare and pack them under closest supervision, and market them most economically.

It would be as impossible to perform the present-day Armour service built on the lines of the old pioneer meat-packing industry as it would be to carry on modern transportation by old stage coach methods.

T. E. Wilson Says We Must Look Ahead

Speaking to members of the Chicago Shoe and Leather Association at a luncheon in the Hotel Sherman recently, Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, declared that American business men were not giving enough thought to the future. New ideals of business, he declared, would be a result of the war, and he said that in his opinion co-operation would be the guide for business of the future.

"If this country had been prepared," said Mr. Wilson, "we would not be in our present situation. But we are in it, and if it takes every resource of money, material and blood we are going to keep at it until we win."

"Peace must come—God grant soon—and when it does come we must be prepared for that peace. We have many future problems to solve and we cannot go back to the old ideas that held in business before this war."

"In our meat packing business we set up a reserve, for good reasons. It is just important now that we set up a reserve of our time, to think out and consider the problems that will come after the war. Cut-throat tactics, throttling of competitors, are going to be a thing of the past. More co-operation will be the principle in business that will dominate after the war. It will be a time of interdependence of peoples, business and of nations."

"But practically nothing is being done in this country now to consider the future. We are not giving the consideration that we should to this matter. England is prepared

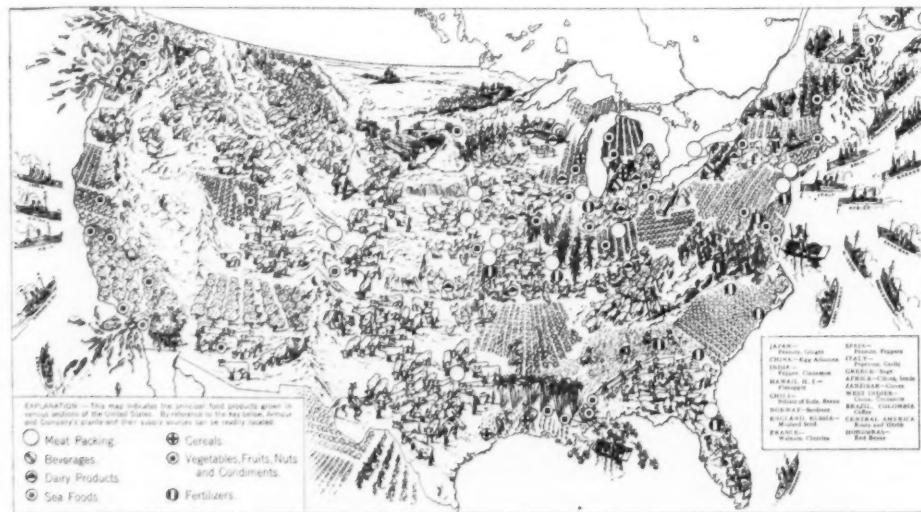
for this, and is doing everything for this after-the-war period. She has just recently created the Ministry of Reconstruction, which is working hand in hand with the Ministry of Munitions and the Board of Trade. There the question is 'What can we do that we are not doing, and how can we do it?'

"We now have a big advantage, but unless we are keen to take care of our advantage we will lose out. Government and business must clasp hands and co-operate to the fullest extent. And when I say co-operation I mean to the extent of the best interests of the Government and business. That is what they are doing over there."

MEATLESS WEEK IN FRANCE.

It is reported from Paris that Victor Boret, the French Minister of Provisions, plans to economize on meat by instituting a meatless week once a month. For those seven days he suggests that horse flesh be eaten.

The latest statistics show that 70,000 horses were killed for eating purposes in France last year. Two thousand donkeys and mules and 300 horses, averaging 500 pounds in weight, are being killed daily at the present time. This supply is abundant. The British army is supplying 200 horses daily at a cost varying from 80 francs to 700 francs. The best cuts sell at 1 franc a half pound. Horse killers who made 15 to 20 francs daily before the war now earn 40 to 50 francs.



This map, showing in a pictorial way the sources of production of many packinghouse products, is one of a number of interesting features of the 1918 Armour Year Book. Many special issues of the day relative to food subjects, brought to the foreground by war times, are treated in the book; and under headings Armour and Company in this new publication gives a clear and concise account of the stewardship of the modern meat packer as a food purveyor.

More Mutton and Wool Absolutely Essential

The sheep industry in the United States must either adjust itself to the changed economic conditions of this day, or continue the decline which has been its proportion in years past. Such is the conclusion reached in a report issued this week on the sheep and wool industry by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The principal remedies suggested in the report to arrest the present steady decline in our production of sheep are: First, the use of sheep grazing of the agriculturally worthless and cheap cut-over timber lands of the North, Northwest and South; second, the more general and systematic raising of sheep on farms, where sheep raising has been hitherto neglected largely because of frontier competition; third, continued use of the great ranges of the West to their full capacity.

It can be done. It is only a question of education.

The cause of the decline in the number of sheep on our Western ranges is the growth of dry farming, and the consequent reduction in the grazing range. The industry has come to depend on that range, and it has not yet adjusted itself to the idea that it will now have to seek part of its range elsewhere, on cut-over timber land and on farms all over the country.

In 1900 we had in the United States .80 sheep per capita. In 1917, the figure dropped to .46 per capita. Again, mutton is 21.8 per cent. of the meat food of Great Britain. It is 3.78 per cent. here. The reason presumably is that Great Britain, with no great Western ranges to depend on, has solved the problem of raising sheep cheaply and abundantly on the farm. We would use mutton extensively under the same conditions.

The figures with regard to wool production are equally striking. In 1890 we produced 4.29 pounds of wool per capita; in 1917, only 2.72 pounds per capita. We import now 50 per cent. of our wool consumption. We ought to produce that at home; and we can if we will.

Can't Get Increase by Lamb Conservation.

Sheep increase rapidly, from 50 to 100 per cent. annually, as compared with the number of ewes. It is, therefore, natural to ask: "Why can't we get the necessary increase at once by conserving the lambs, instead of sending them to market?"

There are two reasons. One is that the Western ranges already have all the sheep they can feed without deterioration of the range. The other is that many sheep-raisers depend for their income as much on selling lambs as on selling wool. The industry is largely on that economic basis.

It comes, therefore, largely down to a question of using for sheep raising our cut-over timber lands and our farms. That sheep can be raised abundantly and profitably on farms is evident from the experience in England. Sheep-killing dogs have always been one obstacle to this; but the dog problem is doubtless soluble. Dogs killed about 100,000 sheep in States east of the Mississippi in 1913.

There is every reason, in the opinion of the committee, why for the sake of our economic welfare and independence we should act on the fact that we can raise enough sheep if we will, and reap advantage and profit in so doing.

The committee is made up as follows: A. W. Douglas, chairman, St. Louis; Spurgeon Bell, Austin, Texas; A. Ross Hill, Columbia, Mo.; M. C. Rorty, New York City; N. I. Stone, New York City; L. D. H. Weld, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. S. Wildman, Stanford University, Cal.

FORESTS FEED MORE LIVESTOCK.

To meet the war needs of the country, sheep and cattle will be grazed on the National Forests in increased numbers this year. Half a million more sheep and nearly a quarter of a million more cattle will be taken care of than last year, according to the officials of the Forest Service. This will bring the total number of stock grazed under permit to about nine million sheep, 2,300,600 head of cattle, and 51,000 swine.

This increase is on top of an increase of 200,000 sheep and 100,000 cattle made last year, when it was recognized that the country's need for beef, mutton, wool, and hides called for the fullest possible use of the National Forest ranges. Through conservative handling of these ranges for more than ten years their productiveness has been steadily rising.

With the country at war, the Secretary of Agriculture felt it was necessary to take some chances of overgrazing in the interest of larger immediate production. The results of admitting a larger number of livestock were, however, carefully watched. The further increases made this year are mainly made possible by finding out how additional stock can be grazed without injury to the ranges, through more intensive methods of use.

These include readjustments in the allotments of range, closer utilization of the for-

age, and the opening up of country not before used for grazing stock. In order to make the new areas accessible to stock it has been in many instances necessary to construct trails or driveways. Watering facilities have also been improved. The various increased allowances have been authorized only after careful consideration.

The largest increase has been made in the Colorado and Wyoming Forests, where 51,000 additional cattle and 151,000 more sheep will be grazed. In the State of California there will be 137,000 more sheep. The provision for more cattle is widely distributed through relatively small increases on practically all of the forests.

In Colorado virtually all of the additional sheep to be grazed are owned in small numbers by settlers of the immediate vicinity.

BRITISH MEAT TRADE IN WAR TIME.

Great Britain is now under strict meat rationing regulations, and some interesting experiences are being reported. Regulation in London is naturally carried out with more completeness than outside, in outlying sections, where violations are more numerous and not so easily detected. Meat cards must be presented by all consumers, and each retail butcher must list his customers and their requirements with the authorities, who allow him to purchase accordingly.

Butchers at Bristol refused to adopt the national scheme, and prefer to follow the plan already in force in their city, which gives every customer 12 ounces of beef, mutton or lamb per week. Other meats are not rationed.

There is such a scarcity of paper that no retailer guarantees to wrap meats, and notices are displayed in all shops asking customers to bring their own wrapping paper with them.

Two women and a butcher were arrested in London the other day and fined for buying and selling calves' feet without having the necessary food coupons permitting such a purchase.

Handbills are posted in most shops reading: "We are not responsible for the quality of meat sold at this establishment. Under the rationing scheme we must take whatever is allocated to us."

Suet is included in the meat ration scheme, and can only be bought with a meat card.

Suburbanites who raise pigs are permitted to kill and use the meat of the first pig of the year. The others must be reported and turned over to the Food Controller.

One of the regulations provides that sausages containing less than 50 per cent. meat must not be sold at more than 10d. (20 cents) per pound.

PACKERS ALLOW ACCESS TO PAPERS.

Investigators of the Federal Trade Commission were given access to the much-disputed letter files of Attorney Henry Veeder, of Swift & Company, at Chicago last week. When they specified what it was they wanted to see, they had no trouble in getting it. Attorney Heney had tried to conduct a sensational "fishing expedition" through the entire mass of private papers, and the Federal courts would not allow him to do so. The manner of the new inquiry was different, and no obstacle was encountered.

Did you?

No particular virtue exists in you because you bought a Liberty Bond. You were doing nobody a favor but yourself.

It is only when you subscribe for so many that it will mean sacrifice to pay for them that you can claim any credit for your act.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

SALE AND USES OF HORSE MEAT.

An organization of retail meat dealers in the West wrote for information on the competition of horse meat in the New York markets as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Could you answer the following questions for us: 1. How many horse markets are there in New York? 2. Does a horse market sell other products? 3. Does a horse market make sausage? 4. What protection have you to use horse meat with other meats in sausage? 5. How many horses are used in a week in New York? 6. What retail prices prevail for horse meat? 7. Is horse meat a popular seller? 8. Does it hurt the regular meat business in New York? 9. Do you believe it is good for the poor people? 10. What percentage of horse meat is put in sausage? 11. What ordinances are in force regulating the handling of horse meat for retail sale? 12. What nationality or class of people patronize horse meat markets?

In order to assure accuracy in the reply to these rather important questions, The National Provisioner asked Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the New York City Department of Health, to answer these questions. His bureau has charge of local meat inspection in New York City and under city ordinance controls the slaughter and sale of horse meat. Dr. Brown answers these questions by numbers as follows:

1. There are 5 retail establishments in the City of New York at the present time selling horse meat exclusively.

2. They are not permitted to sell other products.

3. They are permitted to manufacture sausages, and some engage in this manufacture.

4. All sausages which contain horse meat wholly or in part must be stamped to that effect.

5. From 7 to 15 horses per week are slaughtered and consumed in this city. [It will be seen that the trade is only limited thus far.—Ed.]

6. Horse meat sells at retail for from 8 to 16 cents per lb., depending on the cut.

7. Yes, horse meat seems to be popular. The supply is not equal to the demand.

8. This office is not in a position to state whether or not the sale of this product affects the sale of other meat in New York City. [Trade opinion is that it does not, at least up to date.—Ed.]

9. Horse flesh is a wholesome food for all classes of people, but in view of the fact that it can be sold cheaper than other meats, it places before the poorer people a food which they can purchase.

10. Most of the horse meat sausages manufactured in this city contain horse meat and cereals exclusively, with spices added.

11. Section 327 of the New York City Sanitary Code, prescribing strict rules for sale of horse meat in separate shops, etc.

12. These markets are chiefly patronized by Hungarians, Austrians, Lithuanians, Swiss and Germans.

SAVED FROM THE GARBAGE CAN.

The German garbage pail before the war rarely contained more than 1 per cent. of fat, says the International Stewards' Bulletin, while in America the average for family garbage would be 3 per cent., with hotel garbage running as high as 5 per cent. A ton of garbage on a 5 per cent. basis will contain 100 pounds of fat. At least 60 per cent. of that can be kept out of the garbage by careful supervision in the kitchen.

This journal states that a number of hotels in New York produce from 3 to 5 tons of garbage daily. It would be possible to save at least \$50 worth of fat daily by supervision in a hotel producing 3 tons of garbage.

This can be done by instructing the help at the scrap table to save certain remnants of food that come back from the dining room. Even a small hotel making one barrel of garbage daily, weighing 200 pounds, can save at least 6 pounds of fat. The International Stewards' Association has suggested that its branches throughout the country discuss fat saving and develop suitable methods for application in hotels and restaurants.

BEEF PRICES JUMP IN PARIS.

Advices this week from Paris state that the constant increase in meat prices is exciting the keen attention of the government. The price of an ordinary cut of beef may be recorded now as not less than 50 cents a French pound, seventeen and a half ounces, and may go higher. The commodity is subject to constant fluctuations, generally upward.

Beef recently made a sudden jump of 20 cents a pound in a single day. A great part of this is due to the speculation of dealers which it seems impossible to control.

Meat can now be bought every day of the week except Mondays, and so far as consumption is concerned there is no restriction except through price. The government has just appointed a centralized body to control a distribution test throughout the country, and a proposal is now being discussed to institute throughout France one entire meatless meal in every four.

The proposal has excited the strong opposition of the Paris butchers, who argue that this plan to economize the national meat supply will practically ruin their trade. They suggest as an alternative the institution of the card system already in vogue for bread, sugar and coal.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

Crowding Production Interests Every Factory Management in America Today

In one of the largest soap works in the Central West a Swenson evaporator rated at 6,000 pounds of crude lye per hour in an eight months' run handled from 6,600 to 7,200 pounds per hour.

In another particular instance a Swenson rated to handle 1,100 gallons per hour of sodium benzo sulphite has been actually crowded to an average of 1,800 gallons per hour.

Numerous Swenson installations handling many different liquors are producing daily from 20 to 60% above rated capacity and showing absolutely no loss in efficiency.

Flexibility of capacity is indeed a source of great satisfaction, especially at this time.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block, Chicago

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**Official Organ American Meat Packers'
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HELPING OR HINDERING?

The emphasis in the Government's food conservation campaign has been transferred from meat to wheat, and rightly so. Meat conservation must continue, but the Food Administration has wisely altered its efforts with consumers to persuade them to eat meat if it will save wheat.

But right at the start of this special wheat-saving drive is encountered a legal obstacle. There is a law on the Federal statute books which imposes a severe penalty for the use of any other ingredient in the manufacture of wheat flour. It is called the "mixed flour law," and its integrity has been quite as vigorously defended by the interests it benefits as has the law taxing oleomargarine. This law puts a tax of 1 cent per pound on all mixed flour, which amounts to a tax of \$2 per barrel put there for the benefit of the wheat farmer.

The existence of this law at this time has hampered the Food Administration in its efforts at wheat conservation. Instead of enabling the marketing of mixed flour containing corn and other cereals, it compels the baker and the housewife to do their own mixing. The result is a much restricted use of mixed cereals in bread-making.

However, the Food Administration (quoting from its notice of February 22) "has

wired its State Administrators to strictly enforce the rule which requires the bakers of the country to use 20 per cent. of wheat flour substitutes in all the bread and rolls baked by them." The notice emphasizes wheat conservation as necessary to victory, and specifies a list of nearly 30 substitutes for wheat flour which may be used in baking.

Other notices issued by the Food Administration urge the use of butter substitutes, specifying oleomargarines of both animal and vegetable origin, and calling attention to the fact that the increased use of milk for making margarines will not interfere with the production of butter, because skim-milk is used in churning margarine, and skim-milk has no part in butter-making. This means that the dairyman will realize the worth of his milk, after the butter fat has been removed, and it will mean that much gain for him.

Yet the agricultural interests last spring, when the Food Control bill was passed, forced the elimination from that bill of the clause repealing the mixed flour law. And the butter interests right now are canvassing for increased funds to pursue their fight against the repeal of the tax on oleomargarine. The 1 cent per pound tax on mixed flour and the 10 cents per pound tax on oleomargarine each lie as a serious stumbling-block in the path of food conservation in this war crisis.

LEARNING TRADE LESSONS

By James H. Collins.

Punishments for violation of food license measures are now being announced almost daily in the news. To the general public the fact that business concerns are being fined, or having their United States Food Administration license suspended or revoked for violation of the law, is taken as evidence that some business concerns have been following questionable practices, and that in dealing with business the Food Administration means business.

To the trades and industries affected, however, these punishments mean entirely different things.

In the first place, the number of penalties and revocations is very small compared with business as a whole. The business world as a whole wants to keep within the law, and is working to that end, and succeeding. Violations reveal more ignorance than sharp practice, and when sharp practice is found it usually has its root in some trade evil which can be dealt with by the best concerns in that line as a matter of better policy or practice.

The produce business furnishes an illustration of this. There have been more revocations in that trade than any other. Most of

them have resulted from disputes between shippers and receivers of perishable products. These disputes have been taken as a necessary evil of the trade in the past, and good food has often been permitted to spoil while shipper and receiver wrangled.

Now the produce trade sees that such waste will under no circumstances be permitted, and a produce trade paper draws the proper trade moral from Food Administration punishments and points out the remedy editorially. "It behooves shippers to have the terms of each and every transaction so well understood that there will be no chance for delay in the acceptance of cars at destination," says this journal, and discusses various ways in which shipper and receiver of perishable produce can safeguard themselves and conform to Food Administration requirements by more businesslike dealings with each other.

In practically every line of business under Food Administration license this same earnest willingness to adopt better methods is discernible.

To the man in the street, a revoked Food Administration license probably looks like merited punishment. To the majority of business men in the trades involved, however, these suspensions, revocations, and fines are interpreted not as punishment, but a trade lesson, to be learned and turned to good account.

EVADING THE RULES

The Food Administration says the regulations on speculation originated by the grain exchanges, by which speculative dealing for future delivery was to be strictly limited, as distinguished from legitimate forward sales of actual grain, have been recently evaded by certain classes of dealers. They were taking advantage of the unlimited right to genuine forward selling by using the possession of certain amounts of actual grain as a basis for constant purchase and resale of futures.

Warning has been given that this action amounted to hoarding by withholding such grain from actual movement in the market, and that such speculation would be dealt with by the Administration under the hoarding section of the Food Bill. It says legitimate dealers in grain throughout the country have been unanimous in their desire that vicious speculation in foodstuffs should be absolutely eliminated during the war.

This abuse of the free market recently established in the grain exchanges has been stopped by the Food Administration. It is human nature to want to do what you're told not to do. But at such a time as this wilful disobedience of orders deserves the severest penalty, whether it's grain regulations or any other. In the army they stand them up against a wall and shoot them!

May 4, 1918

TRADE GLEANINGS

Armour & Company will erect additions to the Sioux City, Iowa, plant.

Fire damaged the plant of the Kansas Packing Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

The capital stock of the Hominy Cotton Oil & Ice Co., Hominy, Okla., has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Contract has been awarded by the Midwest Packing Co., Omaha, Neb., for the erection of a plant at Twenty-sixth and P streets.

The Aerial Livestock Co., Aerial, Fla., has been incorporated with M. R. Creighton as president and W. H. Hazlett, general manager.

H. J. Parrish, A. G. Perkins, F. W. Brode and others have incorporated the Interstate Oil Press, Memphis, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$3,000.

The Apache Packing Co., San Antonio, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by Dan Steuernagel, Julius Maier and Henry N. Flato.

S. A. VonRiesen, Lemuel T. Appold and John P. Frantz have incorporated the Calvert Hide & Tallow Co., Lutherville, Md., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The Farmers Products Co., Statesboro, Ga., has been incorporated by M. W. Atkins, Brooks Simmons, S. H. Lichenstein and others. Capital stock, \$25,000.

William H. Geis, F. E. Hively, M. M. Sternhagen, Wm. M. Rahn and W. J. Lister have incorporated the Forest City Meat & Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Simon Frank & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with S. Frank, 95 West 119th street; J. Frank, 515 West 134th street, and S. Frank, 600 West 150th street, New York, N. Y. Capital stock, \$100,000.

The Windermere Packing Co., Jacksonville, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 with R. F. Ensey as president; P. A. Vans Agnew, vice-president, and Maude Ogden, secretary and treasurer.

The Standard Provision Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by I. Chorney and S. Kleinberg, 118 Columbia street, and M. Muschel, 102 Rivington street, New York, N. Y.

The Co-operative Fertilizer Co., Miami, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by C. M. Brown, Sr., as president; J. Peterson, vice-president; John E. Holland, secretary, and Charles D. Rowe, treasurer.

Stoco Sales Corporation, New York, N. Y., to deal in soap and products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by N. Berk, 51 Chambers street, and C. A.

Martin, 305 Haven avenue, New York, N. Y., and A. F. Bucher, 1770 Sixty-sixth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from the port of New York during the month of March, 1918, are given as follows:

BUTTER.—Argentina, 8,501 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,100 lbs.; Brazil, 300 lbs.; British Guiana, 18,605 lbs.; British South Africa, 900 lbs.; British West Indies, \$10 lbs.; Colombia, 528 lbs.; Cuba, 2,116 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 6,235 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 64 lbs.; England, 4,120,881 lbs.; France, 39,900 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,500 lbs.; Gibraltar, 2,940 lbs.; Haiti, 4,200 lbs.; Jamaica, 835 lbs.; Mexico, 4,010 lbs.; Panama, 22,850 lbs.; San Domingo, 960 lbs.; Sweden, 100 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 23,360 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs. Total, 4,267,-945 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 1,680 doz.; Cuba, 2 doz.; Newfoundland, 2,700 doz. Total, 4,382 doz.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 963 lbs.; Bolivia, 604 lbs.; Brazil, 522 lbs.; British East Africa, 30 lbs.; British India, 38,045 lbs.; British Guiana, 332 lbs.; British India, 38,045 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,615 lbs.; British East Indies, 141 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,632 lbs.; Chile, 775 lbs.; China, 420 lbs.; Colombia, 492 lbs.; Cuba, 115,699 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,671 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 925 lbs.; England, 1,570,374 lbs.; France, 162,276 lbs.; French Guiana, 5,205 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,730 lbs.; Guatemala, 38 lbs.; Haiti, 1,151 lbs.; Hongkong, 740 lbs.; Jamaica, 14,498 lbs.; Japan, 128 lbs.; Mexico, 8,017 lbs.; Newfoundland, 6,706 lbs.; Panama, 14,164 lbs.; Peru, 2,792 lbs.; Port Africa, 1,260 lbs.; San Domingo, 7,193 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,370 lbs.; Venezuela, 545 lbs. Total, 1,971,053 lbs.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 2, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, 4% @ 5c. lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 6½@6¾c. lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3¼c. lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. lb.; silex, \$15@20 ton 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, 40c. lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 38c. lb.; yellow olive oil, \$4@4.50 gal.; cochin coconut oil, 20@22c. lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 18@18½c. lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.50@1.60 gal.; soya bean oil, 18¾@19c. lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.55@1.65 gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 18c. lb.; dynamite glycerine, 6½c. lb.; saponified glycerine, 4½c. lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 44c. lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 65c. lb.; prime packers' grease, 16½@16¾c. lb.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Weaker—Futures Show Relative Weakness — Hog Markets Generally Lower—Receipts Larger Than Expected—Product Stocks Still Liberal — Consumptive Demand Disappointing.

At times there has been material weakness in the provision markets. This undertone was best reflected in sharp declines in provision futures on the Chicago Board of Trade. There were several days when the market there reached the maximum decline allotted for any single trading session. There was evidence of hedging for packers and this pressure also served to bring out scattered liquidation for speculative interests who have been confidently bullish for some time past. There is not a great deal of speculation in the market at this time, but of course a scattered trade is doing, and is believed necessary in order that there be a hedging market maintained.

The selling for packers was generally credited to a disappointing cash demand. There has not been as much Government buying of hog products as has been expected. Some authorities say that the demand in the aggregate has been liberal, but, when compared with the supplies available, it has not had the stimulating or sustaining effect on

values that was thought probable; moreover, the home consuming demand has continued disappointing. Slightly lower prices have not had the effect of increasing consumption, nor has the abolition of meatless days had pronounced influence. It would seem as though there was strict economy in many places, and the use of meats has fallen off perceptibly, which losses are not easily recoverable, and then, too, there is strict economy in the usage of fats, due to high prices, and to substitution.

The stocks at principal points are liberal. The interesting statement of Chicago provision stocks follows. Figures in thousands of units (000 omitted):

	1918		1917	
	End Apr.	End Mar.	End Apr.	End Mar.
Pork, new, bbls...	4	1	13	12
Pork, other, bbls...	82	54	30	34
Lard, new, lbs...	14,552	11,283	21,402	24,960
Lard, old, lbs...	3,971	3,570	455	2,695
Lard, other, lbs...	13,667	15,125	12,274	16,626
Short ribs, lbs...	16,189	13,672	17,196	15,483
Total meats, lbs...	180,440	182,582	125,129	128,844

Hog receipts have shown some decrease, which is not unusual at this season of the year; in the aggregate, however, the movement of hogs is substantial. The reports from the interior centers indicate that the amounts back in the country are large, and prospects are for continued liberal supplies of meat products. Furthermore, the weights of arrivals are satisfactory. The weight of hogs recently, as an average, at principal

points has been 243 lbs., which is slightly greater than that of a week ago, and compares with 213 lbs. a year ago, and 218 lbs. two years ago.

The feed-crop situation will soon come in for more attention. There is a very fine start to the oats crop, which has another record promise, and the same may be said of winter wheat and spring wheat. On the other hand, the important corn crop has several obstacles to overcome. The season is getting late for planting, due to wet and cool conditions, and farmers cannot take the risk of sowing yet, because there is a sharp scarcity of good planting corn, and if any replanting becomes necessary there will be decided difficulty in getting suitable seed. Some authorities believe that the corn area may be dropped from last year's figure of 119,000,000 acres to the previous year's, of 106,000,000. This, in itself, would not foreshadow a small corn crop, but in view of the seed conditions there will have to be very good weather during the growing season in order to obtain an average yield per acre. As a partial offset to the scarcity of good planting seed, farmers have been alive to the situation, and Government agents have been active in instructing them along the lines of seed testing, and this co-operation may serve to avert the planting of a considerable amount of worthless seed, and obviate complaints at a later date of poor germination. Pasture lands are regarded as in fairly good condition, and if corn has good weather the next few weeks, the entire feed crop situation will be viewed as satisfactory.

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Chicago

May 4, 1918

BEEF.—The local market was about unchanged, but the tone in the West was easier. Mess, \$32@33; packet, \$33@34; family, \$35@37; East India, \$56@57.

LARD.—The market was again easier, due to liberal hog receipts and lower hog prices. Western stocks are large. Quoted: City, 24%; Western, \$25.15@25.25; Middle West, \$25.15@25.25; refined Continental, \$27.25; South American, \$27.65; Brazilian kegs, \$28.65; compounds, 22½@23¾ c., nom.

PORK.—The market was a shade lower, due to the weakness in the West and bearish reports on stocks. Quoted: Mess, \$53; clear, \$48@53, and family, \$55@56.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF PORK PRODUCTS.

Exports of pork products from the port of New York during the month of March, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

BACON.—Belgium, 10,302,148 lbs.; British South Africa, 67 lbs.; British West Indies, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 1,493,028 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 564 lbs.; England, 63,322,570 lbs.; France, 6,779,703 lbs.; Italy, 16,193,516 lbs.; Mexico, 807 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,525 lbs.; Panama, 480 lbs.; Peru, 1,090 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,228 lbs.; Scotland, 2,195,285 lbs.; Venezuela, 70 lbs. Total, 100,293,281 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Brazil, 500 lbs.; British Guiana, 200 lbs.; British India, 5,857 lbs.; British West Indies, 265 lbs.; Cuba, 264,414 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,154 lbs.; England, 54,649,295 lbs.; France, 1,102,668 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,842 lbs.; French West Indies, 500 lbs.; Mexico, 1,260 lbs.; Newfoundland, 16,000 lbs.; Panama, 100 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,900 lbs.; Scotland, 2,772,259 lbs.; Venezuela, 6,333 lbs. Total, 58,824,547 lbs.

LARD.—Aden, 521 lbs.; Barbados, 200 lbs.; Belgium, 18,215,357 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 18,775 lbs.; Colombia, 20,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,400 lbs.; Cuba, 2,752,292 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,192 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 18,705 lbs.; England, 26,153,205 lbs.; France, 2,302,107 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,300 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,400 lbs.; Haiti, 36,040 lbs.; Jamaica, 23,825 lbs.; Mexico, 355,200 lbs.; Peru, 600 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 560 lbs.; Scotland, 474,430 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 20,100 lbs.; Venezuela, 500 lbs. Total, 50,404,709 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD.—Honduras, 1,080 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Barbados, 15,101 lbs.; Bermuda, 14,380 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 66,151 lbs.; Cuba, 479,930 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 17,720 lbs.; England, 386,375 lbs.; France, 726,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,500 lbs.; Honduras, 1,080 lbs.; Jamaica, 27,100 lbs.; Newfoundland, 16,100 lbs.; Panama, 20,000

lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 304,325 lbs. Total, 2,079,262 lbs.

LARD OIL.—British Guiana, 500 gals.; Cuba, 95 gals.; Danish West Indies, 25 gals.; Panama, 5 gals.; Trinidad, Island of, 180 gals. Total, 805 gals.

FRESH PORK.—England, 1,043,002 lbs.; France, 390,801 lbs.; Panama, 1,250 lbs. Total, 1,435,053 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 29,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 6,900 lbs.; British Guiana, 17,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 42,900 lbs.; Colombia, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 65,250 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 9,800 lbs.; England, 74,280 lbs.; France, 95,234 lbs.; French West Indies, 200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 326,900 lbs.; Panama, 1,750 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 36,600 lbs.; Venezuela, 200 lbs. Total, 709,214 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Danish West Indies, 120 lbs.; England, 18,460 lbs. Total, 18,580 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 6,180 lbs.; British Guiana, 259 lbs.; British West Indies, 69 lbs.; Colombia, 225 lbs.; Cuba, 10,450 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 17 lbs.; France, 12 lbs.; French West Indies, 250 lbs.; Gibraltar, 27,

(Continued on page 27.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 27, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	Week Ended April 27, 1918.	Week Ended April 28, 1917.	From Nov. 1, '17, to Apr. 27, '18.
United Kingdom..	190	682
Continent	1,249	2,562
So. & Cen. Am...	3,461	4,240
West Indies	579	2,107
Br. No. Am. Col.	35	586
Other countries...
Total	5,454	10,177

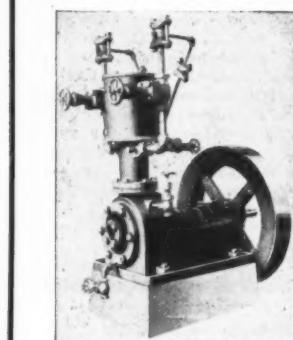
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.	
United Kingdom..	15,420,000
Continent	30,257,000
So. & Cen. Am...	10,175,000
West Indies	203,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	610,000
Other countries...	458,000
Total	41,105,000

LARD, LBS.	
United Kingdom..	3,624,000
Continent	1,950,000
So. & Cen. Am...	903,000
West Indies	305,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	553,000
Other countries...	650,000
Total	11,215,000

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.	
United Kingdom..	15,420,000
Continent	30,257,000
So. & Cen. Am...	10,175,000
West Indies	203,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	610,000
Other countries...	458,000
Total	41,105,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.	
From—	Pork, bbls.
New York	15,420,000
Total week	3,624,000
Previous week	4,079,000
Two weeks ago..	147,202,000
Cor. week last y'r	41,105,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.	
From Nov. 1, '17, to April 27, '18.	Same time
.....
.....	last year.
Pork, lbs.	Decrease.
2,035,000	7,165,000
Bacon & hams, lbs.	5,129,000
372,193,000	431,600,000
.....	59,407,000
Lard, lbs.	85,355,000
147,202,000	232,557,000



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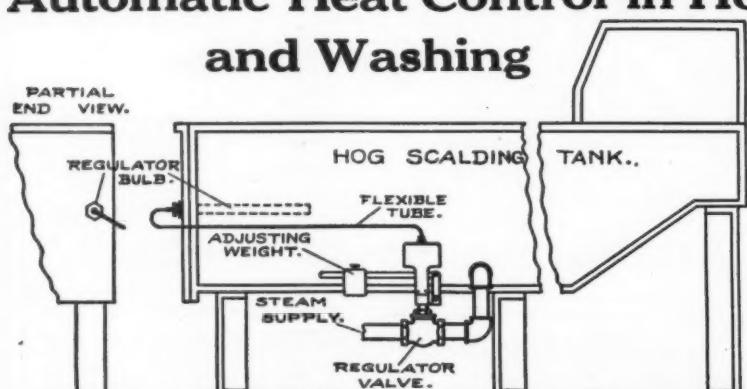
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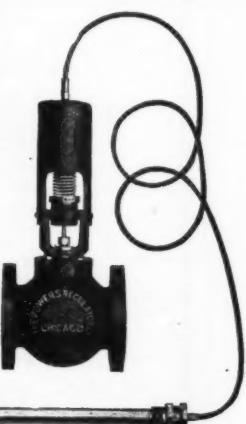
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has not shown any special change, with only a small business passing during the week. Soap makers show less disposition to buy tallow at the recent slight advance; on the other hand, there is no evidence of important accumulations among distributors, so that prices are fairly well maintained. Some reports of small concessions at outside points have been current, but have lacked confirmation. Most of the business represents hand-to-mouth dealings, and conservatism is in order. The glycerine market holds up pretty well, and until this condition changes there is no disposition to look for material changes in the tallow market. Political reports from abroad are being closely followed, but have little direct bearing on prices. Meanwhile, exports of tallow are light, and there is no evidence of Government buying of importance, notwithstanding repeated claims that scattered lots of tallow are taken in the various markets for Government account. The general oil and grease list is quiet and steady. In the event of gradual relief in the tonnage situation, such as is everywhere expected and hoped for, there may be some increase in Argentine shipments of tallow to this country; at present Argentine offerings are light, at a basis slightly above our prices.

Prime city tallow is quoted in the local market at 17½c., and city specials at 18c. loose, nominal, which is the basis of the last sales.

OLEO-STEARINE.—A somewhat steadier tone is noted in the oleo-stearine market, with trades at about 19c. At the decline there has been more support from compound lard interests.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—There was little change in the market during the week. Extras are quoted at 24c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—The market remains dull, but consuming demand quiet. Crude oil is offered at the quoted prices in buyers' tanks. Japanese oil in sellers' tanks is quoted at 18½@18½c. f. o. b. the coast. Prices quoted, crude, tanks, at \$1.36.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There was little change in values the past week, due to light offerings on account of small spot supplies.

Demand at the moment is not active and values are purely nominal. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.15@3.20; 30, \$3@3.05, and prime, \$2@2.10.

SOY BEAN OIL.—The undertone to this market was easier during the week, due to the slow demand and easier feeling at the coast. Demand for spot oil is reported quiet. Oil in sellers' tanks from the coast is quoted at 16½c. Spot is quoted at 19@19½c., nom., for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market for crude oil was weaker the past week, with demand rather quiet. A better demand for refined oil was reported. The market for crude is now quoted at 17½@18½c., in bbls.

COCONUT OIL.—While demand is not active and only for present needs, values continue firm, with offerings liberal. Japanese oil is steady and quoted 16@16½c. f. o. b. the coast. Ceylon, 17½@18c., in bbls.; Cochin, 18½@18½c., in bbls.

PALM OIL.—There was little change of importance during the week. Stocks are light and well held. Values are nominally quoted. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot nom.; to arrive —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, 30c., nom.

GREASE.—The market continues steady, with offerings light and demand quiet. Some inquiry from soap makers was reported. Quoted: Yellow, 15½@16½c., nom.; bone, 16½@17c., nom.; house, 16@16½c.; Brown, 15½@16½c.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to May 3, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 70,227 quarters; to the Continent, 526 quarters; to other destinations, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 70,365 quarters; to the Continent, 20,846 quarters; to others, nothing.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 2, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.72%
Cable transfers	4.70%
Demand sterling	4.75%
Commercial bills, sight	4.75%
Commercial, 60 days	4.71%
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.70%
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.78%
Commercial, sight	5.72%
Bankers' cables	5.70
Bankers' checks	5.71%
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	48½
Commercial, 60 days	48½
Bankers' sight	48½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	30%
Bankers' cables	31%

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 2, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c. Sweet Pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17¼c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 38c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, May 2, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 33@34c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 33@34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 30c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 32c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c.; city steam lard, 25@25½c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 25½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30@31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c.; skinned shoulders, 23c.; boneless butts, 25c.; Boston butts, 24@25c.; lean trimmings, 19c.; reg. trimmings, 17c.; spare ribs, 16c.; neck ribs, 7c.; kidneys, 12c.; tails, 16c.; snouts, 10@11c.; livers, 5@6c.; pig tongues, 19c.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Contract Prices Slightly Lower—Fair Tenders on May Contracts—Mixed Trade Conditions—Hoping for Futures Market—Larger Cotton Acreage More Generally Anticipated.

Just a little business in the New York contract market for cottonseed oil futures resulted in a moderate decline in values; it is of course very difficult to place much significance in changes here, inasmuch as the transactions are limited to a few hundred barrels, and represent either switching or evening up of commitments. There is no new business claimed, and none is expected, under present conditions. There have been tenders of about three thousand barrels on May contracts in the local market which resulted in futures reaching a level only about 125 points over crude oil; this premium is viewed as abnormally low, under the present conditions in shipping, and high handling charges of cottonseed oil, and represents a decided change from the premium of about three hundred points for futures as compared with crude oil not long ago.

While the cottonseed oil situation is not confused as regards to prices, because of the fact that the Government has indicated levels for crude oil and for various kinds of refined oil, the situation is not entirely clear other-

wise. General supply and demand factors are either being lost sight of, due to the indicated prices, or else because of the declining interest in cottonseed oil as the season wanes, and on account of substitution, wherever possible. This can be also attributed to the lack of speculation in the market, as it is well known that while aggressive speculation often brings false, unfounded or vague reports as regards a certain market, there is also the real element of speculative interests or investment interests digging up factors that are legitimate features in the markets. However, there is still hope entertained for a revival of trading in cottonseed oil futures, but it would seem that there would have to be more co-operation on the part of the cottonseed oil trade in general to bring this about, if it is really desired, and also that trade interests will have to be impressed more decisively with the idea that if the cotton crop progresses normally after its very good start, and competition of various oils with cottonseed oil continues as it has for the past several months, a futures market for cottonseed oil might be necessary to avoid much confusion in the trade, and, more important, to avoid a great deal of difficulty in distributing any surplus cottonseed oil production.

Latest reports would indicate a cotton area slightly increased over that of a year ago. There is more confidence in predictions of this sort. The Journal of Commerce advises, from a great many correspondents, indicate that the area will show an increase of 4 per cent. net. The report of the Watkins Bureau gave the area increase at slightly over 3 per cent., while that of the Southern Products Co. showed an increase of slightly less than 2 per cent. Considerable wet and cool weather over various sections of the South has interfered with the progress of planting and cultivation of the crop, and have also interfered with germination of some of the early planted seed, so that in these sections the crop has been set backward, and its start has been changed from an early one to normal, or slightly behind. Yet, on the whole, there is no pessimism and it is realized that conditions are much better than the unfavorable conditions of a year ago. More Fertilizer is being used, it is of better quality, and farm machinery and mules are being utilized to a greater extent, all a reflection for the most part of the prosperous condition of the South.

Closing prices Saturday, April 27, 1918.—May, \$18.50@18.75; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales. Sales were: May, 800 bbls. Total sales, 800 bbls.

Closing prices Monday, April 29, 1918.—May, \$18.75@19; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales. Sales were: May, 300. Total sales, 300 bbls.

Closing prices Tuesday, April 30, 1918.—May, \$18.75; June, \$19.25; July, \$19.25; Au-

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gust, \$19.25; September, \$19.25; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Wednesday, May 1, 1918.—May, \$19; June, \$19.50; July, \$19.50; August, \$19.50; September, \$19.50; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Thursday, May 2, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported during the week ending May 2, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending	Since	Same
	May 2, 1918.	Sept. 1, 1917.	Period, 1916.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York....	—	46,245	169,784
From New Orleans...	—	3,078	26,458
From Philadelphia ..	—	—	6,336
From Savannah	—	—	1,648
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	—	528
From Michigan	—	17,933	65,518
From Buffalo	—	25	1,913
From St. Lawrence..	—	486	1,581
From Dakota	—	1,716	5,196
From Vermont	—	156	15
From other ports...	—	749	38
Total	—	70,388	279,015

Information concerning the following exports of cottonseed oil from New York for the month of March has just been released by the Government and the figures are included in the above table:

To—	Bbls.
British West Indies	47
Chile	57
Cuba	1,014
Ecuador	1
England	9,840
French Guiana	81
French West Indies	115
Danish West Indies	2
Dutch West Indies	20
Jamaica	116
Newfoundland	484
Panama	237
San Domingo	94
Trinidad, Island of.....	14
Total	12,122

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 2, 1918.—Cottonseed meal, 7 per cent. ammonia, \$47.50 bid for May and June. Cottonseed hulls, loose, \$20 bid, \$20.50 asked, for May and June; sacked hulls, \$25 bid, \$25.50 asked, for May and June. Clean mill run linters, 4%e. bid, 5c. asked, for May and June. Tone quiet.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 2, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil very dull, nominally \$1.31 per gallon. Prime meal unchanged; demand very light. Prime hulls weak; nominally, \$21 loose, \$26@27 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., May 2, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil offerings light; also stocks. Refined oil dull. Prime bleachable oil scarce. Cake and meal offered more freely; demand increasing. Hulls steady; \$20.50 loose, \$25 sacked, New Orleans.

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WHAT MAKES OIL MILL EFFICIENCY. Constant Tests Must Be Made to Keep Out of Trouble These Days.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Texas, May 1, 1918.—As per our report on April 29, the yearly averages do not compare favorably with last year on their extraction and separation. Unsettled conditions of the industry are largely to blame. Drought conditions, resulting in a short seed crop and lower oil content in the seed, very likely have had their effect, too.

That the manufacturing industries are wide awake, in spite of the showing of these averages, is evidenced by the fact that the amount of consulting and miscellaneous analytical work submitted to us in the past year has more than made up for the deficiencies in cottonseed product samples. More consulting work, which in the long run is the work that pays our clients the best, has come our way this past season than in the previous five seasons we have been located in Fort Worth."

It is a well-known fact that oil mill men and others are doing good work on peanuts, copra, etc. Experimenting with new materials always costs some money, but we feel justified in saying that a considerable amount of unnecessary loss has had to be absorbed by some oil mills, because their experimenting was not properly directed.

The best superintendent probably is a man who realizes that outside help is essential when it comes to handling new material. It has been recently stated that "chemistry treats of the ways of stuff, and these are full of unexpected turns." It might be added that the finding of these unexpected turns in the oil mills, for instance, sometimes saves a good deal of money.

With the tendency to fix prices of the finished products, the oil mill that makes money this coming season will be the mill that buys its seed intelligently and mills it effi-

ciently. Some mills are planning to have every ear of seed analyzed. This is their only protection against buying seed low in oil. Efficient operation is not possible by having intermittent analyses. Constant chemical control is necessary.

Cake analysis for April:

No. samples..	Avg. all	Best avg.	Worst avg.	mills result	'14-'15	'15-'16	'16-'17
Moisture	7.88	8.06	6.33	8.15	8.20	7.60	
Ammonia	8.13	8.30	7.26	8.85	8.23	8.07	
Protein	41.77	42.67	37.34	45.48	42.27	41.48	
Oil	6.50	5.25	8.55	6.89	6.42	6.52	
Standard ....	.80	.64	1.01	.78	.78	.81	
Hull analysis:							
No. samples..	1867	.....	.....	1130	1188	2421	
Whole seed and meats .....	.01	.03	.0	.09	.10	.09	
Oil in cleaned hulls .....	.98	.63	1.71	.68	.79	.94	
Total oil....	1.16	.59	1.81	.77	.79	1.07	
Loss per ton							
seed .....	.52	.07	1.04	.21	.45	.45	
Standard	3.09	1.54	4.82	2.05	2.10	2.83	
Seed analysis:							
No. samples..	525	.....	.....	140	370	555	
Moisture	7.90	6.53	7.52	9.48	9.08	8.05	
Calculated yield							
100 lbs. waste:							
Gal. oil per ton	36.5	41.7	31.9	35.2	38.1	38.5	
Lbs. cake 8%							
ammonia ...	1011	1084	947	1007	978	1008	
Ammonia in seed	4.26	4.57	4.00	4.24	4.12	4.25	
% oil in meats	17.41	19.46	15.61	16.91	18.04	18.18	
Oil analysis:							
No. samples..	397	.....	.....	865	794	468	
Ref. loss	8.6	6.4	14.0	8.8	9.4	7.6	
Color red	7.8	6.0	18.9	6.5	6.9	7.6	
Free acid	2.1	1.3	5.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MEETINGS.

North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Raleigh, N. C., May 1. Yarborough Hotel.

Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, New Orleans, La., May 13, 14 and 15. Hotel Grunewald.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex., May 22, 23 and 24. Hotel Galvez.

Inter-State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and Oil Mill Exhibitors' Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 29, 30 and 31. Auditorium.

National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Houston, Tex., June 5, 6 and 7.

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MAY COMMANDER COTTON LINTERS.

A report from Washington states that big supplies of cotton linters, as much as 100,000 bales, held by Texas mills, may be commandeered by the Government for powder making purposes as a result of the disagreement as to price which is to be paid by the manufacturers. Conferences between Texas crushers and members of the War Industries Board have resulted in a deadlock, with the intimation given by the latter that if the Government finds it necessary to have the Texas linters the supply will be commandeered.

The difference arises by reason of the price of cotton advancing and the price for linters at the same time going lower. Cotton oil men complained to members of the Texas delegation in Congress that the powder manufacturers were in an agreement to pay no more than a stated price for linters. After investigation the Department of Justice reported no evidence of violation of the anti-trust laws existed. At the same time the embargo against exportation of linters was removed, but in order to export the commodity a license was necessary and the war exports board determined the situation on account of the necessities of the Government here, resulting in no exports being permitted.

When representatives of the Texas mills reached Washington they expressed a willingness to abide by the price providing the Government was the beneficiary. It then developed that in contracting with the Government to supply powder the manufacturer asked that a price be placed on linters, which was done through agreement with a number of mill men from Southeastern States.

This price was 5½c., delivered in New York, which was from 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound in Texas, as against 7c. last year. The Texas mills declined to accept the price upon the agreement to which they had neither been parties nor had been consulted. They may interpose no objection to the commandeering process of the Government, but will carry a claim to court, where the price for the staple would be determined without regard to the agreement referred to.

Members of Congress say no authority exists for the seizure of private property; however, that under the war powers of the President, practically any steps necessary for the national defense and security may be taken with the owner of the property given his day in court.

EXPORTS OF PORK PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 22.)

000 lbs.; Haiti, 110 lbs.; Ecuador, 150 lbs.; Jamaica, 135 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,574 lbs.; Venezuela, 561 lbs. Total, 47,992 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 161 lbs.; British East Africa, 1,320 lbs.; British West Indies, 146 lbs.; Colombia, 25 lbs.; Cuba, 28,761 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,086 lbs.; France, 260 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,466 lbs.; French West Indies, 135 lbs.; Haiti, 1,250 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,190 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 40 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,597 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,500 lbs.; Venezuela, 580 lbs. Total, 42,517 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the month of March, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

CATTLE.—Panama, 2 hd.; Peru, 4 hd. Total, 6 hd.

PICKLED BEEF.—Barbados, 9,800 lbs.; Belgium, 443,600 lbs.; Bermuda, 20,600 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; British Honduras, 200 lbs.; British West Indies, 28,200 lbs.; Cuba, 23,300 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,241 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 480 lbs.; England, 266,469 lbs.; France, 44,800 lbs.; French Guiana, 14,500 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,500 lbs.; Jamaica, 11,500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 375,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 400 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 2,250 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 125,700 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,000 lbs. Total, 1,336,520 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 71,700 lbs.; Cuba, 6,752 lbs.; England, 44,594,610 lbs.; Italy, 787,362 lbs.; Panama, 700 lbs.; Scotland, 1,050,415 lbs. Total, 46,511,609 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 28,700 lbs.; Bermuda, 15,620 lbs.; British West Indies, 13,850 lbs.; Cuba, 105,000 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,690 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 11,900 lbs.; England, 23,830 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,584 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,300 lbs.; Mexico, 8 lbs.; Panama, 23,440 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 500 lbs.; San Domingo, 785 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,500 lbs. Total, 230,707 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Danish West Indies, 50 lbs.; England, 7,807,980 lbs.; France, 44,614 lbs.; Italy, 18,500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 218,168 lbs.;

Scotland, 457,003 lbs.; Switzerland, 110,641 lbs. Total, 8,657,056 lbs.

STEARINE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

British India, 8,960 lbs.; British South Africa, 32,400 lbs.; Chile, 73,190 lbs.; Colombia, 31,575 lbs.; Cuba, 258,614 lbs.; Ecuador, 500 lbs.; England, 318,868 lbs.; France, 11,191 lbs.; Guatemala, 4,350 lbs.; Mexico, 10,000 lbs.; Peru, 30,000 lbs.; Salvador, 44,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 25,000 lbs.; Switzerland, 31,934 lbs.; Venezuela, 15,820 lbs. Total, 896,402 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Chile, 1,482 gals.; England, 35,904 gals.; France, 6,000 gals.; Mexico, 1,048 gals.; Panama, 20 gals.; Venezuela, 30 gals. Total, 44,482 gals.

TALLOW.—Brazil, 1,556 lbs.; British Guiana, 18,189 lbs.; British East Indies, 1,800 lbs.; Colombia, 390 lbs.; Cuba, 297,890 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 833 lbs.; Honduras, 3,600 lbs.; Mexico, 1,661 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,205 lbs.; Switzerland, 110,601 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,755 lbs. Total, 442,480 lbs.

CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).

Bermuda, \$222; British East Africa, \$6; British Guiana, \$130; British Honduras, \$46; British India, \$650; British South Africa, \$1,849; British West Indies, \$3,571; Canada, \$5; Chile, \$56; China, \$252; Colombia, \$90; Cuba, \$905; Danish West Indies, \$48; Dutch West Indies, \$58; England, \$608,017; Falkland Islands, \$39,377; France, \$242,051; French West Indies, \$31; Gibraltar, \$24,400; Guatemala, \$9; Haiti, \$131; Italy, \$878,340; Jamaica, \$222; Mexico, \$451; Netherlands, \$1,000; Newfoundland, \$43; Nicaragua, \$22; Panama, \$2,372; Peru, \$389; San Domingo, \$213; Scotland, \$185,332; Straits Settlements, \$94; Switzerland, \$1,410; Venezuela, \$802. Total, \$1,992,594.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).

Barbados, \$10,385; Bermuda, \$1,857; British East Africa, \$24; British East Indies, \$47; British Guiana, \$1,324; British India, \$48; British South Africa, \$68; British West Indies, \$2,594; Chile, \$516; Cuba, \$52,171; Danish West Indies, \$864; Dutch West Indies, \$209; England, \$275,752; France, \$108,144; French Guiana, \$10,617; French West Indies, \$770; Guatemala, \$189; Haiti, \$458; Hongkong, \$465; Italy, \$15,314; Jamaica, \$236; Newfoundland, \$15,075; Panama, \$1,731; Peru, \$209; Philippine Islands, \$26; Salvador, \$145; San Domingo, \$500; Trinidad, Island of, \$35,885; Venezuela, \$233. Total, \$535,856.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, May 3, 1918.—Market steady; prime Western, \$25.40@25.50; Middle West, \$25.40@25.50; city steam, 25c., nominal; refined Continent, \$27.25; South American, \$27.65; Brazil, kegs, \$28.65; compound, 22½ @23¾c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 3, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 226.30 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 247.70 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, May 3, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 149s. 6d.; New York, 144s.; picnic, 125s. 3d.; hams, long, 163s. 3d.; American cut, 159s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 170s. 6d.; long clear, 177s. 3d.; short back, 173s. 3d.; bellies, 177s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 149s. 3d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 149s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 75s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was firmer on light offerings, and covering by shorts due to the better tone in the hog market.

Tallow.

The market was easier with some sales at 17½c. Special loose is reported at 17¾c. nominal.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was easier with sales at the quoted price. Oleo is quoted at 18¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The only feature to the market was the delivery of 1,000 bbls. on May contracts, which makes the deliveries to date 3,500 bbls.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 3.—Hogs, 5@10c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$17.10@17.50; light, \$16.95@17.60; mixed, \$16.75@17.55; rough, heavy, \$15.90@17.35; Yorkers, \$17.30@17.45; pigs, \$13.25@17.10; cattle, steady; beeves, \$10@17.40; cows and heifers, \$6.75@14; stocks and feeders, \$8.20@12.50; calves, \$8@14; sheep, strong, 10c. higher; lambs, \$15.50@20.50; Western, \$13.50@16.70; native, \$12.75@16.50; yearlings, \$15@18.50.

Louisville, May 3.—Hogs steady, at \$17.05 @17.20.

Kansas City, May 3.—Hogs strong, at \$16.85@17.35.

Indianapolis, May 3.—Hogs higher, at \$17.50@17.70.

Buffalo, May 3.—Hogs higher; on sale, 3,200, at \$18@18.20.

Omaha, May 3.—Hogs higher, at \$16.55@17.05.

Cudahy, May 3.—Hogs higher, at \$15.85@17.60.

Detroit, May 3.—Hogs higher, at \$17.60@17.70.

St. Joseph, May 3.—Hogs higher at \$16.55 @17.25.

Sioux City, May 3.—Hogs steady, at \$16.50 @17.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 29, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	3,929	7,700	7,274	15,782
Jersey City	3,952	8,925	6,721	10,168
Central Union	2,382	1,259	3,674	30
Totals	10,273	17,893	17,669	25,980
Totals last week	8,125	10,389	13,447	19,222

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 27, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	13,202	22,400	13,321
Swift & Co.	10,455	17,800	15,601
Wilson & Co.	7,878	15,800	5,983
Morris & Co.	8,278	13,200	6,300
G. H. Hammond Co.	5,243	9,400	...
Libby, McNeil & Libby....	2,423	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	855	6,100	...

Roberts & Oak, 5,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 2,900 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 7,600 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,300 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,600 hogs; others, 9,000 hogs.

Lincoln Packing Co., 266 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 680 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 41 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 38 cattle.

Cudahy Packing Co., 17,121 cattle; J. W. Murphy, 5,075 cattle; Lincoln Packing Co., 266 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 680 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 41 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 38 cattle.

Lineback Packing Co., 12,076 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 680 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 41 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 38 cattle.

John Morrell & Co., 38 cattle.

Others, 647 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 215 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 46 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 456 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 274 cattle.

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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Steady. A car of local grub free extremes sold at 19½c. No business going on in country hides, although there were some inquiries around. Nothing is expected to be done until final adjustment of maximum figures by the Government is given out. It is understood that the recommendations are before the price fixing committee, and they must give out the definite prices. Meanwhile buyers predict the week's quietness will be productive of some accumulations which will assist in forcing prices below the maximum prices. Sellers are carrying rather ample lines of hides with the lightweight stuff in best call of late and smallest available supply. Production is limited and runs mainly to the lightweight stock. The situation in the originating sections is steady and unchanged at 14½@17c., delivered basis, as to lots and sections. Heavy steers here quoted at 22@24c. nom.; heavy cows and buffs at 17@18c.; extremes quoted at 18@18c., last paid for current quality as to descriptions. Branded hides quoted at 13½@14c. flat; bulls quoted at 14½@15c. nom. Glue hides 11½@13c.

CALFSKINS.—Dull. Operators figure the maximum rates somewhere about 44c. basis. This figure not as yet confirmed. First salted local city calfskins quoted firmly, meanwhile at 50c. asked. Last sales were at 45c. Outside city skins quoted at 43½@48c. nom.; country skins, 37@40c. asked; last sales were at 35c. packer skins, last sold at 49½c.; now held for 55c. in May kill. Deacons are quiet and waiting at \$2.30@2.50, and light calf at \$2.50@2.70. Kipskins are quoted quiet at 25c. nom. for country run; city and packer skins, 32@35c.; inside lately realized on packer slaughter.

HORSEHIDES.—Active. A car of city horse sold here at \$7.50.

SHEEP PELTS.—Active. A local dealer sold Western packer shearlings at \$2.35.

PACKER HIDES.—Active. A big packer sold 7,000 February-March heavy native steers at 27c., and 7,000 early March slaughter at 28½c. March Colorados brought 25c.; March native steers, 27c., and Aprils at 29c. A few inquiries are going around the market. Killers as a general rule hesitate to offer hides until the Government's attitude is known on the hide situation. However, on these few inquiries, top rates lately realized for hides in salt were quoted. Available stocks are small, only one packer having April kill as a whole unsold. Native steers steady; heavy native steers were active, and a big packer sold 7,000 February-March hides at 27c. and 7,000 early March slaughter at 28½c. March hides brought 27c. and Aprils 29c. Butt brands waiting at 28½@29c. asked. Colorados unchanged. A lot of February-March hides brought 26c. yesterday as noted. Texas steers waiting. Heavy Texas steers 29c. last paid; light Texas steers last sold at 26½c. and extreme light Texas steers brought 19½c. Na-

tive cows waiting. Heavy native cows quoted at 26@27c. asked, and light native cows at 21c. last paid. Native bulls waiting at 19@20c. nominal. Branded cows waiting and nominal at 19@19½c. Branded bulls waiting. Sellers talking 18c., the last sale rate. Small packer hides quiet. Local small packer all-weight, current kill quoted at 21c. asked and nominal. Stocks are well reduced. Branded hides are quoted at 16@20c. nominal and bulls at 18@19c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Now that the price-fixing question has become a fact, packers report more inquiries for nearly all varieties, but no active trading was noted lately. According to reports at hand now, prices on native steers, Chicago market, are fixed at 33c.; butts, 31c., and Colorados, 30c. for May, June and July salting. Small packer hides quiet and waiting. Buyers are showing no anxiety to operate at fixed prices and are holding back with but few inquiries noted.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Dealers generally in this market are well satisfied over price-fixing results, and stocks are now expected to move more freely than has been the case for some time past. The maximum price on middle West extremes and buffs is reported fixed at 22c. Heavy cows at 25½c. and heavy steers at 28c. for May, June and July salting. Stocks generally throughout all sections are held more firmly. A car of choice Ohio extremes back salting and free of grubs sold at 22c. Southerners are much stronger and quotations are nominal, with more inquiries noted. New York State and New England all weights are selling in small lots at 16@16½c. flat. A carload of Canadian extremes is offered at 18c.

CALFSKINS.—Strong, and some activity noted. Another car of New York City 5@7 lbs. sold at \$4. and 6,000 to 7,000 New York cities, three ranges of weights, sold at \$4. \$5 and \$6. Small lots of country skins are selling at \$3.25. \$4 and \$5 flat. Philadelphia reports a sale of skins at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50.

HORSEHIDES.—Active and stronger. Reports from the West indicate an active demand. Some sales of countries have been made here at \$7.50, and dealers' mixed hides are selling at \$7.75. Buyers claim they are buying various lots of renderers' hides at \$8. There is a good demand for butts. A small lot of 22 inches and up is reported sold at \$3. Fronts are also in demand and are nominally held at \$6.

DRY HIDES.—Quiet. Very little trading is going through, and the question of interest to the trade is the quotations as fixed in Washington on all hides. According to reports received, Bogotas are listed at 33½c. A few small sales were lately made at 33½c., but the bulk of the stock on hand at the time the recent large sales of common varieties were made at 33c. on basis for mts. Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras at 32½c. and Central Americans at 32c. As noted yesterday, 3,000 to 3,500 Bogotas sold at 33½c. There is nothing now in Chinas, Brazils or Javas, etc.

Cables from Buenos Ayres give no new sales to the United States, and the market is nominal.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Cables from the River Plate give sales of 15,000 March La Blanca steers to the United States at \$54 Argentine gold. The freight rate is \$100 a ton, and price figures out here on the above lot at 30½c. cost and freight basis; 12,000 La Plata frigorifico steers sold at \$58 Argentine gold, and 2,000 La Plata cows sold at \$41 Argentine gold. These two lots were sold to Norway. The spot market is practically unchanged. The announcement of fixed prices in all probability will stimulate trading to some extent. Mexico City packers, nominal at 21c. Vera Cruz and Tampicos are quoted at 21c. Havana regulars last sold at 20c. Panamas, nominal at 19c., last paid.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The unusual methods of an unusual butcher, which are so very unusual that they made an unusual success for an unusual shop, the proprietor of which is an unusual character, describes exactly what Jim Doak of No. 2141 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., accomplished. Out of an old hole in the wall, doing hardly any business, Mr. Doak built up one of the best and most prosperous shops in Pennsylvania. His rule is "cash and carry," which in his case means exactly what it says: No credit, no delivery. And that it has paid is abundantly proved by the fact that a very large business is done, though there are seven more shops on the same block. Not one cent has been lost in bad debts in over nine years. Most people, before knowing Mr. Doak, would call him a first-class crank. But once get his confidence, and that opinion instantly changes to one of admiration for his unusual ability. Every ounce of meat that is sold over the counters is cut and prepared in a specially built cutting room in the rear. Neither knife, cleaver nor saw touches the meat when it is brought out into the shop. His clerks are so well-trained that they hold absolutely no conversation with customers, aside from asking what they wish and telling them the price. His customers are as well trained as his men, and ask no unnecessary questions, which shows their complete confidence in the business methods of that shop and its unusual proprietor. The store is crowded all day. There are no delivery baskets, no order boys, no horses or wagons, no ledgers or day books, no orders called for. But there is always absolute cleanliness, courtesy and honest business methods. And now, the most unusual thing of all is that on the first day of July every year the doors are locked and not opened again until the middle of September. The proprietor, the cashier and the four journeymen take a real vacation, all of them with full pay. Nor does Mr. Doak concern himself as to what his employees do during their vacation. They may and often do take other positions, but promptly to the minute on the 15th of September they are at headquarters, ready for work. All of the men have been with Mr. Doak from four to nine years, the cashier over five years, and no inducements of any kind could be offered any of them to quit. He has not bought their loyalty, but they look on him as a friend and adviser. It might pay some other shopkeepers to be a bit unusual in this fashion.

PACKING HOUSE SPECIALISTS!

Versed in all types of Sanitary Building Construction

If considering new plant, alteration, or additions, why not make it sanitary, daylight, fireproof?

We know how; you may profit by our experience. Consult us. Information free.

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.
563 William Street

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Assistant paymaster in the United States Navy is the honor conferred on Samuel M. Ellis, the young son of Mr. Francis Ellis, president of the Penn Beef Company, of No. 48 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia. Samuel is only twenty-two, but has all the ability and steadiness of a much older man. About June he will be followed by his brother, who by that time will have his appointment in the Medical Corps. Mr. Ellis has much to be proud of in his two sons, who so gladly and willingly go forth to do their bit. The meat trade has been and will be right royally represented on land and sea.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, May 1.

Prime heavy and also prime handyweight beeves have sold up to \$17.60 this week with quite a sprinkling of choice steers from \$17 @17.50; most of the good to choice grades from \$16@17, with medium to good kinds from \$15@16 and all the way down the line to cheap killers from \$11@12. However, it looks like some reaction, for after the phenomenal advance, which ranged all the way from \$2.50@3.50 per cwt., the trade on Wednesday of this week suddenly slowed up with rather startling abruptness, most of the cattle, aside from a few choice grades, selling 15@25c. lower, thus wiping out the advance that took place earlier in the week, the exceptions to the decline being such cattle as a string of 100 head of Hereford steers averaging about 1,355 lbs. that we sold at \$17.50. Several reasons are ascribed for the change of feeling in the cattle trade, some thinking it is a logical reaction after the wonderful upturn, while on the other hand, some of the buyers claim that the packers in making a new contract with the government have had to do so on a lower basis than on previous contracts.

Canners, cutters and fair beef cows are 35 @50c. higher, while the good to choice grades show 50@75c. upturn, and on the rank and file of the offerings last week's decline has practically been regained, and aside from low-priced cows and heifers the trade is back to the high point, and we might say, the highest point in the history of the trade, and this applies particularly to she-stuff good enough to sell upwards of 10c., and the National established a record by selling cows this week at \$14, and also "topped" the veal calf market at \$14.25, vealers showing 25@50c. advance, and the bull market is acting bullish, the trade highest on record.

Despite the phenomenal outlet for pork products, a slightly "bearish" feeling in the hog trade has developed. Abnormally high prices of beef, pork and mutton have curtailed the demand to some extent, and the fresh meat trade reflects a tendency on the part of the consumer to at least partially offset the high cost of living by a lessened consumption of meat, which is one of the big factors for the housewife to consider. Also, the superb quality of the supply and the increased weight would indicate that there is still a good-sized crop of marketable hogs in the country, despite the fact that receipts have been liberal at all points, and thus far this year the eleven big markets show an increase of 1,500,000 over the same period a year ago. Declines have been gradual, the trade thus far this week showing 25@35c. decline. A few early sales of choice light hogs were made on Wednesday from \$17.60 @17.70, with a fluke sale at \$17.85, but they were entirely out of line, for the bubble soon burst and on the closing market choice light and light butchers sold from \$17.30@17.50; prime mediumweights and choice heavy grades, \$17.10@17.30; plain mixed and mixed packing grades, \$16.65@17.17, with rough heavy packing hogs from \$16@16.40.

After the severe break of last week amounting to fully 75c.@\$1 per cwt., the sheep and lamb market opened this week with fairly liberal receipts both at Chicago and at the Western markets, and the trade has suffered another break of fully 50c. per cwt. in two days. With receipts Wednesday estimated at about 6,000, the market opened very slow with indications pointing to about a steady trade. The receipts at the present time consist principally of Colorado lambs, however the outlook indicates that supplies from that part of the country are pretty well exhausted and a little improvement in the trade is expected after this week. Quotations: Wooled—Good to choice lambs, \$20.25

@20.65; good to choice yearlings, \$17.25@18; good to choice wethers, \$16@16.50; good to best ewes, \$15.50@16. Clipped—Good to choice lambs, \$16.50@17; fair to medium, \$15@15.15; culs and common lambs, \$13@13.50; good to choice yearlings, \$14.75@15.25; good to choice wethers, \$14.50@15; good to choice ewes, \$14@14.50; fair to good ewes, \$12.50@13.50; culs, \$7@8; bucks, \$12.50@13.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stockyards, April 30.

Receipts today, 10,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs, and 4,000 sheep, a gain of 1400 hogs and a loss of 1,000 sheep, compared with last Tuesday. Western markets combined gained 3,000 hogs, 3,000 sheep and lost about 7,000 cattle from last Tuesday. Beef steer trade opened slow, averaged steady and recorded a new record high price at \$17.35. Light weights rather slow and weak. Colorado corn-feds \$17.25, pulpers up to \$17.10, and in liberal supply. Hog market opened firmer and closed slow and weak. Sheep trade was slow and sales ranged from weak to 25 cents lower in worst cases.

With a liberal local supply, the trade in beef steers opened slow, especially in light weights. Weighty classes became active, steady to firm. New record top at \$17.35. Colorado corn-fed, \$17.25; pulpers, \$17.10; Montanas, \$16.35@16.65; Wyoming, \$16.40@16.75; Panhandles, \$15.70. Oklahoma cake-fed (in quarantine), \$15.75, record top. Light weights closed slow. Butcher classes steady to firm. A load of cows, \$14, mixed yearlings, \$13@15.25. Bulls scarce and firm. Stock calves weak to 25 cents lower, Panhandles, \$8.50@12.

Hog supplies held up well in the West and increased here over last Tuesday. Light weights and butchers opened strong, but the general trade was weak at the close. Choice butchers at \$17.70, the top; lights, \$17.65, and heavies, \$17.60; bulk, \$17.30@17.55, against \$17.70 top and \$17.20@17.50 bulk last Tuesday. Competition for pigs is better since the market here has been thrown open to the stock hog trade, sales at \$16.50@17.25.

Sheep offerings normal, following yesterday's excessive run and lower market—about 4,000, a little less than a week ago. Supply mostly fed lambs, trade opened slow and feeling weak, with some sales 25c. lower. Best light lambs, \$20.25, and heavies, \$20, shorn \$16.50. Fat sheep, limited quality, poor, trade slow and weak in sympathy. Breeding and feeding stock very scarce.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stockyards, Ill., April 30.

The week's cattle supply totals something over 26,000, of which 500 were sold on the quarantine side. Heavy receipts in the cattle department continue. We are going out of the month of April with approximately 30,000 more cattle than we received in the same month last year. Notwithstanding the liberal supply the market is on the highest price basis of the year. The demand is keen and trading is consequently active. General quotations this week in all grades are fully 50c. higher than a week ago and in spots the advance is even greater. Best heavy weight cattle show the greatest strength. The bulk of the best killers are selling from \$15.25@16.25 and in this spread are recorded the sale of several loads of Mississippi cattle at \$15.25, which establishes a new record on this market for that state, and two loads of Tennessee cattle at \$16.25, which is also a record. Choice cattle are selling from \$16.75@17.30, the top price being paid for some 1,500-pound white-faced cattle sold on Tuesday. There were four loads in this string. The bulk of the fair to decent

cattle ranges from \$13@15; plain steers, \$11 @13. A few sales of very common cattle range around \$10. Butcher stock records about the same advance as on beef steers. Mixed yearlings brought \$15.75 on Tuesday and topped the market. We are not receiving many choice butcher cattle. The bulk of the best killers are selling from \$12.50@13.75, with the general run ranging from \$10@12. Good cows, \$10@12, with a few up to \$13; medium cows, \$8.75@9.75; canners and cutters, \$7.50@8.50.

The hog receipts for the week ending today approximate 58,000. The quality of the offerings is averaging fair to good. As for several months past, light shipping weight hogs, with quality and finish, have the preference with the buyers. This is particularly the case with the shippers who are supplying the Eastern trade. The market for the week has not shown very much fluctuation. The top was made on Monday, when \$18 was paid for several loads of good light hogs. At this writing prices are a trifle off, but the average is about steady with the close of last week. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.55@17.85; good heavies, \$17.30@17.50; rough, \$15.75@16; light, \$17.65@17.90; pigs, \$15.50@17.25; bulk, \$17.50@17.85.

The sheep receipts for the week are 31,000, and they were for the most part shearings. The market has held to a fully steady basis, with a stronger tendency on all grades, but this condition is because of our inadequate supply. At this writing prices are showing an inclination to decline, due, no doubt, to a lower level at some of our nearby markets. Wooled lambs are still quoted up to \$21.25, and clipped lambs up to \$18.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stockyards, So. Omaha, April 30.

Although cattle receipts continue on a rather liberal scale, 40,200 head last week, the demand for beef has been keen and best grades have gone to new high levels. Choice 1,550-pound steers brought \$17.40 today, the highest price ever paid for cattle on this market. Demand for light weight and short fed steers has fallen off sharply and prices are \$1@1.50 lower than a week ago. Spread in values of fat cattle is now fully \$7, the widest it has ever been at this point. Cows and heifers have shared in the advance, although the market has been very irregular and uncertain. Poor to prime shorthorn is going at a spread of \$7.50@13.50, the fair to good butcher and beef grades largely at \$9.75 @12.25. Veal calves are steady, with a week ago at \$10@13, and bulls, stags, etc., somewhat stronger at \$9@13. The month's receipts of cattle, 182,000 head, were the heaviest of any April in the history of the market.

Receipts of hogs have also held up well, 83,000 head last week, and 375,000 for the month, a new record for April. There has been no change in the market and while prices show sharp fluctuations from day to day the demand from both packers and shipping buyers has been sufficiently broad to keep the stock moving at prices not materially different from last week's level. All classes of buyers favor the light and butcher weight hogs and pay a premium for them, while heavy and packing grades are slow sale at bottom figures. Today, with 14,000 hogs on sale the market opened steady and closed 10@15c. lower. Tops brought \$17.25, as against \$17.35 last Tuesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$16.70@17.10, as against \$16.70@17 a week ago.

There has been a fairly liberal run of sheep and lambs for this time of the year, 27,500 head last week, and the market has weakened off sharply all along the line. Fat lambs are fully \$1@1.50 lower than a week ago and there has been a corresponding decline on the aged stock, as well as feeder grades. Fat wooled lambs are quoted at \$19.25@20.25, shorn lambs \$17@18, wool yearlings \$16@18, wethers \$15@17 and ewes \$14.25@16.25.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wilmington, Dela.—The People's Ice Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$80,000.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The Polar Ice Co. has been incorporated with C. R. Carter as president; Roy V. Sellers, vice-president, and E. M. Oliver, secretary and treasurer.

New York, N. Y.—Hagedorn Bros. Ice & Cold Storage Co., Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by W. Hagedorn, R. Hagedorn and H. Hagedorn, S. E. corner Ninety-eighth street and First avenue, New York N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Yazoo City, Miss.—A creamery will be installed by J. W. Hunter.

Gueydan, La.—The city voted \$10,000 bonds to build an ice factory. Address The Mayor.

Macon, Ga.—The erection of an ice plant and refrigerating rooms is contemplated by the War Department, Washington, D. C.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

The York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., reports recent installations of refrigerating and ice-making equipment as follows, in addition to those reported last week:

Parker Dairy Co., Saginaw, Mich.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

R. Tonseth, Palouse, Wash.; one 1½-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Entiat Meat Co., H. C., Grim, prop., Entiat, Wash.; a 1½-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Emmett Meat Co., Emmett, Idaho; one 3-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

L. D. Plowman, meats, Taylorville, Ill.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Wolf-Wilson Drug Co., ice cream, St. Louis, Mo.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Day Lumber Co., general store, Big Lake, Wash.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Central Market Co., Pendleton, Oregon; one 2½-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

F. J. Leonard, Seattle, Wash.; one 2½-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made in the Peoples Meat Market, The Dalles, Oregon.

Thomas Creamery Co., Kansas City, Kan.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Paine & Company (meats), Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Douglas Caramel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Nick Dracos, Washington, D. C.; a quarter-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fred Ellerbeck, Great Falls, Mont.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made for the Choteau Meat Co., of Choteau, Mont.

Mutual Products Trading Co. (egg storage), Seattle, Wash.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Helena Dairy Products Co., Helena, Mont.; one 7-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Owyhee Hotel Co., Boise, Idaho; one 7-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

A. R. Loomis & Son (produce), Fort Dodge, Iowa; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

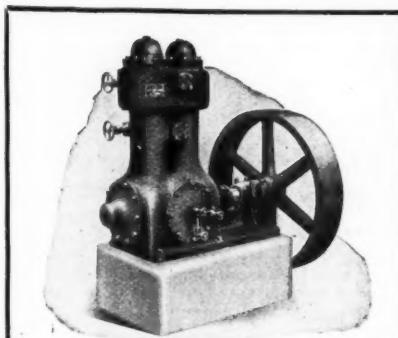
Greene's Ice Cream Co., Nebraska City, Neb.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fertile Co-operative Dairy Co., Fertile, Iowa; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. F. Ritzman (bottler), Lawrenceburg, Ind.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the C. M. Robinson Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Carrier Engineering Corp., New York, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made in the plant of the Glass Founders Corporation, of Milltown, N. J., and will be used for cooling water.

Union Pacific Commissary, Grand Island, Neb.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.



KEEPING UP QUALITY

Circumstances over which we had no control made it necessary to increase our prices, but our 20-year-old policy will not permit us to lower our standard of quality, or in any way abuse the confidence which our many customers have in YORK PRODUCTS.

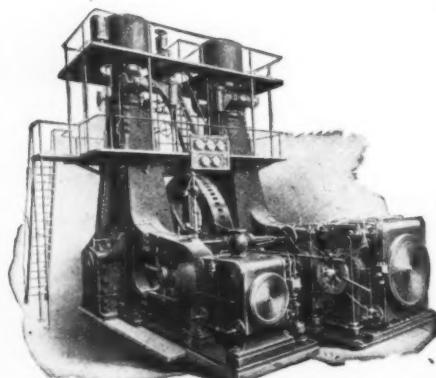
During the past 20 years we have constantly sought ways and means to improve the quality of our Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery. This policy has been pursued up to the present time and will be continued in the future. This is our guarantee to the trade.

Safeguard your interests by adopting YORK QUALITY.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating
Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.



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York Company

WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPPLIED SINCE 1862

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dallas, Texas

Philadelphia, Pa.

Baltimore, Md.

Atlanta, Ga.

St. Louis, Mo.

Los Angeles, Cal.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE—Wernig Moving, Hauling &
Stg. Co., 109 W. Lombard St.
BOSTON—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
BUFFALO—Keystone Warehouse Co.
JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.

NEW YORK—Roessler & Hasslacher Chem-
ical Co., 100 William St.
NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.,
Agency, Cor. Front and First Sts.
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical
Mfg. Co.
PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.

PITTSBURGH—Penna. Transfer Company,
Duquesne Freight Station.
RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Stg. Co.
ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.
SAVANNAH—Benton Transfer Co.
TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Union Pacific Commissary, North Platte, Neb.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Lake Elizabeth Creamery, Atwater, Minn.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hughes & Company (ice cream), Lexington, Ky.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

E. J. Stoll (meats), Punxsutawney, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. E. Banta (ice cream), Dewitt, Iowa; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Farmers Creamery Co., Graettinger, Iowa; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Missouri Dairy Co. (cooling milk), Smithton, Mo.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

F. D. Gardner & Co. (produce), Indianapolis, Ind.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the C. M. Robinson Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hollingsworth-Turner Co. (ice cream), South Bend, Ind.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Charles Buchy (meats), Greenville, Ohio; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Electrical Refrigerating Co., New York, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation

was made for the New York Telephone Company in their Bowling Green Exchange, New York, N. Y.

University Club, New York, N. Y.; two 15-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machines, each direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

C. A. Connor Ice Cream Co., Lansing, Mich.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Walker-Smith Co. (grocery and cold storage), Brownwood, Texas; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

May Ice Cream & Bottling Works (ice cream), Burlington, N. C.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Jellico Cream Co. (ice cream), Jellico, Tenn.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Theo. J. Lapres (ice cream), Atlantic City, N. J.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

George H. Lutz, Atlantic City, N. J.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

John F. Lust Co. (confectioners), Marion, Ohio; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Post Exchange, Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

John Morrill & Co. (packers), Philadelphia, Pa.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

M. B. Ise Kream Co., Waco, Texas; another refrigerating machine—this time a 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type and high pressure side complete, also 5 additional flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Pappas & Kontes (confectioners), Vineland, N. J.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Telling-Belle-Vernon Co., Akron, Ohio; two 15-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete, also a vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier and three atmospheric Baudelot coolers.

Oldbury Electro Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; two 15-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete, also double pipe brine coolers and brine tank.

J. J. Buckley (meats), Chester, Pa.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. M. Bailey (ice), Jackson, Ky.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 5-ton distilling system and miscellaneous material and apparatus for improving his freezing system.

Empire Theatre, Montgomery, Ala.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Bermuda Commission, New York, N. Y.; two 25-ton horizontal shell and tube brine

You Can't Afford to Experiment Now

when conditions point to a fixed price being set for all products. You must "practice" in buying what you "preach" in selling—that which will make the **BEST INVESTMENT**. "PROFITS" are to be realized only in proportion to the **EFFICIENT** and **ECONOMICAL** operation of your plant.

INvariably the installation of "JAMISON" DOORS results in such promotion of **EFFICIENCY** and **ECONOMY** that larger facilities and new plants are necessary. This is evidenced by the fact that **OVER 50%** of our business is **REPEAT ORDERS**, which, being based on actual performance, proclaim most convincingly the merit and general satisfaction afforded. Another equally convincing fact is that our output exceeds that of all other makes **COMBINED**.

Our large stock of Standard Sizes and Specifications and most modern plant and facilities assure you of prompt shipment; making it all the more inadvisable for you to spend in repairs when, in your own mind, you are convinced a **NEW DOOR** is a **GOOD INVESTMENT**. Ask for our latest catalog.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO., Inc.

P. O. Box 39,

FORMERLY JONES COLD STORAGE DOOR CO. Hagerstown, Md., U. S. A.

coolers. These coolers were installed on board the steamship "Charybdis" in connection with the refrigerating machine we installed on the same ship.

Eastman Kodak Co., Hawk Eye Works, Rochester, N. Y.; one galvanized drinking water tank, 3 feet in diameter by 4 feet high, made of 3/16 inch steel. This tank is used in connection with the refrigerating machine we recently installed in this plant.

Consumers Ice Company, Charleston, S. C.; the necessary material and apparatus for changing their freezing tank to operate on the York raw water system, including two 300-lb. York geared can hoists, also two pressure water filters and 30 coils of double pipe countercurrent ammonia condensers, each coil 19 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 1 1/4-inch and 2-inch pipe.

Carter Oil Company, New Wilson, Okla.; 13 atmospheric gasoline condensers.

Carter Oil Company, Ringling, Okla.; 13 atmospheric gasoline condensers.

MEAT SITUATION IN BRAZIL

There is at present apparently considerable concern among the larger meat-packing interests in Brazil as the result of the sudden rise in prices of live cattle, writes Vice Consul Richard P. Moomsen from Rio de Janeiro. The representative of an American packing house that has an establishment in that country has directed a communication to the National Society of Agriculture of Brazil, calling attention to the danger likely to beset this new industry, which is proving to be one of the greatest forces in the development of the vast interior.

He complains that between the cattle raisers and the intermediary stock dealers an active campaign is being carried on which is causing prices of live cattle to rise to such a point that packing companies may event-

ually be forced to suspend operations. One company is said to have been obliged to suspend its killing operations since January 16. Another recently built packinghouse has also suspended its operations temporarily, and will only resume them to execute certain contracts for chilled beef for the allied governments.

The petition referred to goes on to say that the stockraisers and middlemen are attempting to exact prices as high as from 14 to 15 milreis per arroba (9.7 to 10.4 cents per pound in American currency), which price does not allow a reasonable profit and will not survive against the competition of Argentine beef.

In the purchase of live cattle a reduction of 50 per cent of the live weight is usually allowed, although the statement is made that frequently the beef actually obtained is somewhat less than 50 per cent of the live weight.

In 1914, when Brazil commenced to develop its meat-packing industry for exportation, cattle was available in unlimited quantities at very much lower than the present prices, but with the increased exportation and heavy demand in Europe prices have gradually risen to their present high level.

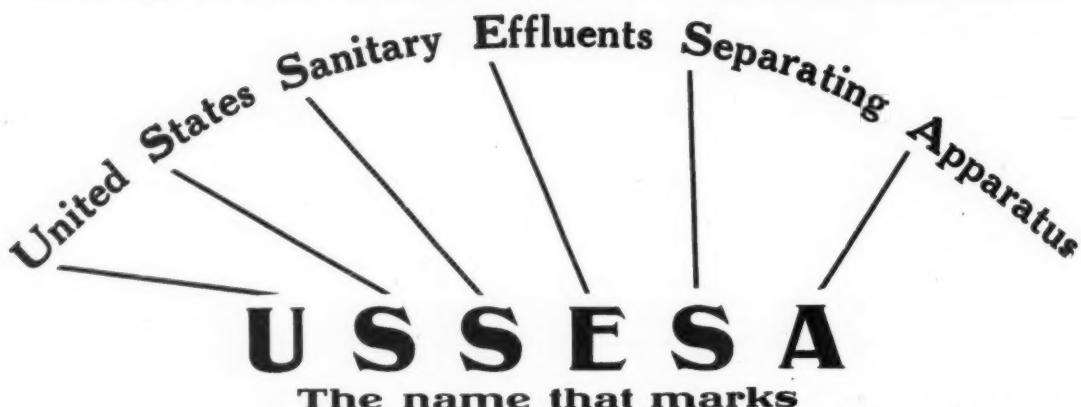
The matter is one of no small importance, inasmuch as Brazil seems destined to become one of the greatest sources of supply of meat in the world. The following table shows the exports in metric tons of chilled beef from Brazil during the year 1917, by ports of origin:

	Rio de Janeiro, Santos.	
Month.	Tons.	Tons.
January	3,407	2,645
February	5,547	3,327
March	1,202	1,565
April	3,756	2,113
May	3,112	2,946
June	2,450	3,502
July	3,244	715
August	3,095	4,564
September	2,341	848
October	928	2,261
November	5,666	3,009
December	2,569	1,550
Total	37,317	29,135

The exports of chilled beef from Brazil during the four years from 1914 to 1917, inclusive, with the countries of destination, were as follows:

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Metric Kilos.	Metric tons.	Metric Value.	Metric Value.
Egypt .....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,335,676
France .....	.....	101	\$18,612	4,455
Great Britain ..	1,415	\$275	4,360	787,784
Italy .....	.....	2,055	353,707	5,734
United States ..	.....	1,997	369,295	4,319,433
				50,420
Total	1,415	\$275	8,513	\$6,766,221
				66,452
				\$15,058,210

If it isn't USSESA it's a MAKESHIFT



The name that marks

THE ONE STANDARD SYSTEM OF GREASE RECOVERY
Why not stop the leak?

USSESA SALES COMPANY, Inc.

220 West 42nd Street, Candler Bldg., New York City, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus

Roll Call

of White Truck Fleets In Actual Service



THREE are 2,153 White Truck Fleets now in service, totaling 23,226 White Trucks, exclusive of all single truck installations.

These fleets have grown to their present size through repeat orders constantly increasing year after year. Their owners represent the very pick of American industry and commerce who demand unfailing truck performance and who base their purchases on carefully kept cost records.

The following is a representative list of Meat Packers and Dealers who are operating fleets of White Trucks:

Atlantic Hotel Supply Company	New York City	Kingan & Company	Indianapolis, Ind.
Armour & Company	Chicago, Ill.	Richard Kuriger	Yonkers, N. Y.
Ballard Packing Company	Marion, Ind.	A. H. March Packing Company	Bridgeport, Pa.
Boston Fresh Tripe Company	Brighton, Mass.	William B. Margerum	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brennan Packing Company	Chicago, Ill.	John Morrell & Company	Ottumwa, Iowa
California Market Company	Bakersfield, Cal.	Morris & Company	Chicago, Ill.
California Packing Corporation	San Francisco, Cal.	Morris & Jones	London, England
Canton Provision Company	Canton, Ohio	E. H. Moulton Company	Haverhill, Mass.
Cleveland Provision Company	Cleveland, Ohio	Henry Muhs Company	Paterson, N. J.
Columbia Hotel Supply Company	Washington, D. C.	Nagle Packing Company	Jersey City, N. J.
Columbus Packing Company	Columbus, Ohio	Neuer Brothers Meat Company	Kansas City, Mo.
Cudahy Packing Company	Chicago, Ill.	Ohio Provision Company	Cleveland, Ohio
Dunlevy & Brothers Company	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Passaic Beef Company	Passaic, N. J.
Arthur E. Dorr & Company, Inc.	Boston, Mass.	Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
L. Eisenmenger Meat Company	St. Paul, Minn.	Albert J. Pusey & Sons	Philadelphia, Pa.
Empire Packing Company	Spokane, Wash.	Louis H. Rettberg	Baltimore, Md.
A. Fink & Sons	Newark, N. J.	Roesch Packing Company	Philadelphia, Pa.
M. F. Foley	Boston, Mass.	A. Sander Packing Company	Cincinnati, Ohio
Adolph Gobel, Inc.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Richard Schnibbe, Inc.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Gordon	Atlanta City, N. J.	George H. Shaffer	New York City
James A. Hamilton	Philadelphia, Pa.	H. J. Sieber	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hammond Packing Company	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. H. Stanton Company	Spokane, Wash.
H. L. Handy Company	Springfield, Mass.	Swift & Company	Chicago, Ill.
Harris Abattoir Company, Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Swift-Canadian Company, Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.
Hauser Packing Company	Los Angeles, Cal.	Theurer-Norton Provision Company	Cleveland, Ohio
Hawaii Meat Company, Ltd.	Honolulu, T. H.	United Home Dressed Meat Company	Altona, Pa.
Michael Hoblak	Edwardsville, Pa.	F. G. Vogt & Sons, Inc.	Philadelphia, Pa.
George A. Hormel & Company	Austin, Minn.	Western Meat Company	San Francisco, Cal.
G. H. Hammond Company	Chicago, Ill.	White Provision Company	Atlanta, Ga.
Samuel Katz	New York City	Young's Market Company	Los Angeles, Cal.
The Kimball & Colwell Company	Providence, R. I.	William H. Zoller	Pittsburgh, Pa.

**THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND**

Chicago Section

One sure thing: The Kaiser will never shut down Broadway. Not much. Nor State Street, neither!

If there is anything left in this country who believes the war was forced upon Germany, let it come out and say so.

Senator Sherman's more or less humorous roast of the President's "hole-pegging" efforts may do some good. Why not?

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$6,000 net to the buyer. At present applications exceed transfers. Goin' up!

That slogan "A vote for me is a vote for your Emperor!" aint a healthy one right now. It took sick the first time it came out.

Trading prisoners between Germany and Russia savors a great deal of old-fashioned horse-trader methods, on the part of Germany.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 27, 1918, averaged for domestic beef, 19.399 cents per pound.

All true Americans should remember and "lay for" the skunks who are playing politics now; and when they come up for more air—bean 'em!

Myron McMillan, the popular St. Paul packer, blew into Chicago the other day and visited a number of his numerous friends. Here's a live wire for you!

Mayor Thompson believes in everyone doing his bit—for him. He has ruled that City Hall employees shall work (?) seven hours per day instead of eight. Thus the taxpayers, they say, will pay for work on Bill's senatorial nomination.

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
Greases, Tallows, Oils
Stearines
Tantage, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

Besides cash needed for Liberty Bonds, Billy Sunday wants to raise \$150,000, Willard and Fulton \$150,000, and the baseball players and owners another couple million. Ship ahoy!

Secretary McAdoo declares America refuses to take any orders of any kind from Kaiser Bill. Shortly Bill will be taking orders from U. S., if the French don't get hold of him first. Then goodnite, Willie!

It would be more than interesting to know from whom Germany expects to collect indemnities, and more so to learn what nation or nations should pay her one cent? On the other hand—Well! We'll wait and see.

It was estimated that 2,000 people from Packington turned out to see the automobile parade and opening of the Stockyards baseball league last Saturday. The procession ended at Hamilton Park, where the three scheduled games of the league were played. Superintendent Harding, of Armour & Company, acted as grand marshal and a fifty-piece band from Swift & Company led the parade. The best game of the three was the 4 to 2 victory of the Roberts & Oakes over Swift & Company. The Libbys defeated the Arrows 8 to 0, while the Wilson team beat the Armour Soap Works 14 to 8. This is the first time the Chicago packing concerns have got together in baseball competition for something like fifteen years, and the league is arousing great enthusiasm.

This is a true story. Some years ago in an Iowa town, shortly after prohibition had set in and boot-leggers, booze joints and drug-stores were doing a land-office business selling

greased chain lightning, a well-known "cit" emerged from a drug store about 1:30 A. M. with a bad "list to port." The moon was shining brightly, and the shadows of the tops of the buildings (not very tall, and fairly uniform) hit about the center of the street. Silence reigned supreme and not a soul was in sight. The irregular shadows of chimneys and other projections in the street caught the eye of the lone jag and seemed to him like the bobbing plumes of a hearse. With one accord his left arm encircled a lamppost and his right hand removed his Kelly. At 3 A. M. the "cop" came along and found Jags standing as we saw him a few hours previous. "Cop" started in to say: "What the —?" when Jags hissed: "Sssh! t'koff-yer-at!" And in a stage whisper added: "This is the damnest longest funeral I ever seed!" Such is the effect of Iowa corn juice.

OLEO SALES INCREASE TWELVEFOLD.

In his annual report for 1917, Food Commissioner Foust of Pennsylvania shows an increase of 1,200 per cent. in oleomargarine licenses granted, as compared to 1907. He attributes this increase to not only increased demand for a moderate-priced product, but also to the elimination of moonshiners and fraudulent dealers who sold oleomargarine as butter in the old days. The trade is now on a legitimate basis, and the public recognizes the product for what it is. Licenses for the sale of oleomargarine in Pennsylvania were granted in 1917 to the number of 4,364, compared to only 351 in 1907.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO. ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

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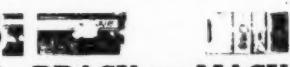
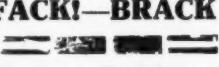
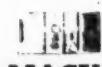
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“AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!” 
OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU 
THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK 
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ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

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Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

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Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
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 PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
 GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

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 OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
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 Members of the American Meat
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CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY
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BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
 SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 22	24,839	2,085	54,855	11,343
Tuesday, April 23	16,021	7,795	21,476	12,221
Wednesday, April 24	10,697	2,586	25,381	9,341
Thursday, April 25	13,141	8,859	27,797	14,851
Friday, April 26	5,381	1,272	21,588	6,788
Saturday, April 27	1,438	78	5,687	2,775

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 22	24,839	2,085	54,855	11,343
Tuesday, April 23	16,021	7,795	21,476	12,221
Wednesday, April 24	10,697	2,586	25,381	9,341
Thursday, April 25	13,141	8,859	27,797	14,851
Friday, April 26	5,381	1,272	21,588	6,788
Saturday, April 27	1,438	78	5,687	2,775

	Total last week	22,675	156,784	57,319
Previous week	78,025	22,317	195,701	58,328
Year ago	41,080	19,073	139,589	66,296
Two years ago	43,333	14,100	136,111	59,993

	Total last week	22,675	156,784	57,319
Previous week	78,025	22,317	195,701	58,328
Year ago	41,080	19,073	139,589	66,296
Two years ago	43,333	14,100	136,111	59,993

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle	1,123,501	868,356
Hogs	3,346,382	3,024,042
Sheep	1,005,300	1,190,577

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending April 27, 1918	559,000
Previous week	653,000
Cor. week, 1917	506,000
Cor. week, 1916	519,000
Total year to date	11,795,000
Same period, 1917	10,294,000
Same period, 1916	11,615,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to April 27, 1918, and the same period a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	222,000	472,000	133,000
Previous week	254,000	546,000	146,000
1917	131,000	414,000	152,000
1916	124,000	421,000	143,000
1915	136,000	358,000	130,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918	3,522,000	9,669,000	2,774,000
1917	2,755,000	8,744,000	3,262,000
1916	2,434,000	9,664,000	3,203,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	22,400	6,100
Armour & Co.	17,800	4,900
Anglo-American	13,200	15,800
Swift & Company	7,200	5,200
Hammond & Co.	5,200	5,200
Morris & Co.	4,300	4,300
Wilson & Co.	2,900	2,900
Boyd-Lunham	2,900	2,900
Western P. Co.	7,600	7,600
Roberts & Oake	5,200	5,200
Miller & Hart	4,300	4,300
Independent P. Co.	2,900	2,900
Brennan P. Co.	5,600	9,000
Others	126,500	149,700
Previous week	122,900	149,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$15.15	\$17.30	\$15.70	*\$19.75
Previous week	*\$15.35	17.55	*\$15.90	19.50
Cor. week, 1917	11.65	15.70	12.20	14.75
Cor. week, 1916	9.10	9.85	8.20	10.20
Cor. week, 1915	7.80	7.50	8.00	9.80
Cor. week, 1914	8.45	8.45	5.45	7.40
Cor. week, 1913	8.00	8.45	6.35	8.00
Cor. week, 1912	7.95	7.00	7.10	9.35
Cor. week, 1911	5.85	5.90	4.15	5.30

*Highest on record.
CATTLE.

Good to choice steers..... \$13.25 @ 17.60

Yearlings, good to choice..... 11.00 @ 15.50

Stockers and feeders..... S.50 @ 12.25

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.
(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

	Beef.
Native Rib Roast	30 @ 35
Native Sirloin Steaks	35 @ 40
Native Porterhouse Steaks	40 @ 50
Native Pot Roasts	25 @ 30
Rib Roasts from light cattle	22 @ 25
Beef Stew	18 @ 28
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	23 @ 25
Corned Rumps	23 @ 25
Corned Ribs	18 @ 20
Corned Flanks	18 @ 20
Round Steaks	28 @ 38
Round Roasts	22 @ 25
Shoulder Roasts	22 @ 25
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	20 @ 20

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	35 @ 38
Fore Quarters, fancy	25 @ 30
Legs, fancy	35 @ 38
Stew	20 @ 25
Cheeks, shoulder, per lb.	28 @ 30
Cheeks, rib and loin, per lb.	40 @ 45
Cheeks, French, each	18 @ 18

Mutton.

	Mutton.
Legs	22 @ 25
Stew	16 @ 18
Shoulders	22 @ 25
Shoulder Steaks	24 @ 25
Hind Quarters	25 @ 28
Fore Quarters	18 @ 22
Rib and Loin Chops	30 @ 35
Shoulder Chops	25 @ 28

Pork.

Pork Loins	30 @ 32
Pork Chops	30 @ 35
Pork Shoulders	26 @ 28
Pork Tenders	24 @ 28
Pork Butts	28 @ 30
Spare Ribs	28 @ 30
Hocks	28 @ 30
Pigs' Heads	18 @ 20
Leaf Lard	30 @ 35

Veal.

Hind Quarters	25 @ 28
Fore Quarters	16 @ 20
Legs	25 @ 28
Breasts	20 @ 25
Shoulders	20 @ 25
Cutlets	40 @ 40
Rib and Loin Chops	30 @ 35

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	18 @ 18
Tallow	7 @ 7
Bones, per cwt.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	38 @ 38
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease)	75 @ 75
Kips	22 @ 22
Hippos' calves	12.00 @ 10.00
Veal calves	20.00 @ 23.00

STERNE & SON CO.

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Tallow, Grease, Stearine

Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils

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POELS & BREWSTER

32 Broadway New York

Import Agents
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
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Business ChancesEconomical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.
Send for Catalogue T. B.American Process Co.
68 William St. - - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	23	@24
Good native steers.....	22	@23
Native steers, medium.....	21	@22
Heifers, good.....	19	@20
Cows.....	16	@18
Hind Quarters, choice.....	28	
Fore Quarters, choice.....	21	

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	40	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	38	
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	37	
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	32	
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	50	
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	44	
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	28	
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	27	
Cow Short Loins.....	38	
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	17	
Cow Loins.....	20	
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	30	
Strip loins, No. 3.....	24	
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	31 1/2	
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	29 1/2	
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	23 1/2	
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	20 1/2	
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	17 1/2	
Rolls.....	25	
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	22 1/2	
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	21 1/2	
Cow Rounds.....	20	
Flank Steaks.....	22	
Rump Butts.....	17	
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	21	
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	20	
Cow Chucks.....	19	
Boneless Chucks.....	15 1/2	
Steer Plates.....	16 1/2	
Medium Plates.....	15	
Briskets, No. 1.....	18 1/2	
Briskets, No. 2.....	15	
Shoulder Clods.....	23	
Steer Navel Ends.....	16	
Cow Navel Ends.....	15	
Fore Shanks.....	11 1/2	
Hind Shanks.....	9 1/2	
Hanging Tenderloins.....	15	
Trimmings.....	15	

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Hearts.....	11	
Tongues.....	21	
Sweetbreads.....	18	@24
Ox Tail, per lb.....	10	@11
Fresh tripe, plain.....	7	
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	8	
Livers.....	10	@11 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	10	

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	15	@18
Light Carcass.....	17	@19
Good Carcass.....	20	@22
Good Saddles.....	23	@25
Medium Racks.....	12 1/2	@13
Good Racks.....	11	@18

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	10	@10 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	22	@40
Calf Livers.....	21	@24

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs.....	27 1/2	
Round Dressed Lambs.....	29	
Saddles, Caul.....	30	
R. D. Lamb Fores.....	26	
Caul Lamb Fores.....	25	
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	32	
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	20	
Lamb Tongues, each.....	4	
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	26	
Good Sheep.....	29	
Medium Saddles.....	29	
Good Saddles.....	31	
Good Fores.....	24	
Medium Racks.....	24	
Mutton Legs.....	32	
Mutton Loins.....	30	
Mutton Stew.....	20	
Sheep Tongues, each.....	4	
Sheep Heads, each.....	11 1/2	@12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	25 1/2	
Pork Loins.....	27	
Leaf Lard.....	25	
Tenderloins.....	35	
Spare Ribs.....	14	@14 1/2
Butts.....	23	
Hocks.....	18	
Trimmings.....	16	
Extra Lean Trimmings.....	20	
Tails.....	15 1/2	
Snouts.....	10 1/2	
Pigs' Feet.....	6	
Pigs' Heads.....	13 1/2	
Blade Bones.....	9	
Blade Meat.....	18	
Cheek Meat.....	17	
Hog Livers, per lb.....	3 1/2 @ 4	
Neck Bones.....	6	
Skinned Shoulders.....	21 1/2 @ 22	
Pork Hearts.....	11 1/4	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	9	
Pork Tongues.....	21	
Slip Bones.....	10	
Tail Bones.....	10	
Brains.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	
Backfat.....	26 1/2	
Hams.....	29	
Calas.....	23	
Bellies.....	23	

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	17	
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	16 1/2	
Choice Bologna.....	17 1/2	
Frankfurters.....	23	
Liver, with beef and pork.....	15 1/2	
Tongue and blood.....	22 1/2	
Mined Sausage.....	19	
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	21 1/2	
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	20 1/2	
Special Compressed Sausage.....	21	
Berliner Sausage.....	35 1/2	
Oxford Lean Butts.....	20 1/2	
Polish Sausage.....	20 1/2	
Garlic Sausage.....	20 1/2	
Country Smoked Sausage.....	19 1/2	
Country Sausage, fresh.....	22 1/2	
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	19 1/2	
Pork Sausage, short link.....	20	
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	40 1/2	
Luncheon Roll.....	21 1/2	
Delicatessen Loaf.....	19 1/2	
Jellied Roll.....	20	

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	39 1/2	
German Salami.....	35 1/2	
Italian Salami (new goods).....	40 1/2	
Holsteiner.....	33 1/2	
Metwurst.....	32 1/2	
Farmer.....	35	
Cervelat, new.....	39 1/2	

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	2.30	
Bologna, 1/2@1/2.....	3.00	@10.50
Pork, Link, kits.....	2.50	
Pork, Links, 1/2@1/2.....	3.30	@11.55
Polish sausage, kits.....	2.50	
Polish sausage, 1/2@1/2.....	3.45	@12.00
Frankfurts, kits.....	2.60	
Frankfurts, 1/2@1/2.....	3.60	@12.75
Blood sausage, kits.....	2.30	
Blood sausage, 1/2@1/2.....	3.10	@11.50
Liver sausage, kits.....	2.50	
Liver sausage, 1/2@1/2.....	3.30	@11.00
Head cheese, kits.....	2.45	
Head cheese, 1/2@1/2.....	3.25	@11.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 33-lb. barrels.....	14.50	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.30	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	16.00	
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—	
Pickled Pork Shoots, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—	
Pickled Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	69.50	

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1.....	—	
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2.....	7.95	
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6.....	25.50	@31.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2.....	1.80	
Corned beef hash, No. 1.....	2.90	
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2.....	1.75	
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.....	2.85	
Vienna Sausage, No. 1/2.....	1.25	
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.....	3.00	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.		
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	3.50	
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75	
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00	
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00	

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	40.00	
Plate Beef.....	39.00	
Prime Mess Beef.....	40.40	
Mess Beef.....	39.00	
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	—	
Rump Butts.....	42.00	
Mess Pork.....	51.00	
Clear Fat Backs.....	54.00	
Family Back Pork.....	49.50	
Lean Pork.....	42.50	

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	27%	
Pure lard.....	26%	
Lard, substitute, tcs.....	24	
Lard compounds.....	23%	
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	22%	
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.....	26%	
Barrels, 1/2 over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.....	—	
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	28	
(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)		
Clear Belles, 14@16 avg.....	27.35	
Clear Belles, 18@20 avg.....	27.20	
Fat Backs, 20@25 avg.....	26.85	
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	25.35	
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.....	25.85	
Extra Short Clears.....	25.35	
Extra Short Ribs.....	25.35	
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.....	30.50	
Butts.....	19.85	
Bacon meat, 11c. more.....		

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)		
Clear Belles, 14@16 avg.....	27.35	
Clear Belles, 18@20 avg.....	27.20	
Fat Backs, 20@25 avg.....	26.85	
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	25.35	
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.....	25.85	
Extra Short Clears.....	25.35	
Extra Short Ribs.....	25.35	
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.....	30.50	
Butts.....	19.85	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	30%	
</tbl

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

How Another Merchant Lost His Fire Insurance

By Elton J. Buckley.

After a hot fight, a case has just been decided by a State Appeal Court which reveals another of the numerous ways in which a merchant can lose his fire insurance by his own fault. Litigation is constantly going on between fire insurance companies and business concerns who hold policies, and whenever a court hands down a decision which should be helpful to other business men whose insurance comes to them through the same policy as the one in litigation, I like to report it.

Such a case is the one referred to in the first paragraph. A retail merchant held a policy of insurance on his store building and his stock. His policy contained the following provisions, which every reader hereof will also find in his policy, whether it cover stock and fixtures or real estate:

This company shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value of the property at the time any loss or damage occurs, and the loss or damage shall be ascertained according to such actual cash value, and shall in no event exceed what it would have cost the insured to repair or replace the same with material of like kind and quality; said ascertainment or estimate shall be made by the insured and the company, or, if they differ, then by appraisers as hereinafter provided, etc. It shall be optional, however, with this company to take all or any part of the articles at such ascertainment or appraised value and also to repair, rebuild or replace property lost or damaged with other of like kinds and quality within a reasonable time on giving notice within thirty days after the receipt of the proofs herein required of its intention so to do, etc.

The loss shall not become payable until sixty days after the notice, ascertainment, estimate and satisfactory proof of the loss herein required shall have been received by the company, including an award by appraisers when appraisal has been required. No suit or action on this policy for the recovery of any claim shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity until after full compliance by the insured with all the foregoing requirements.

A fire occurred, badly damaging both store building and stock and fixtures. Two weeks later an insurance adjuster went to the spot and demanded an appraisal for the purpose of ascertaining the loss. The company had a right to this appraisal under the above provision of the policy.

Where the Merchant Made His Mistake.

The merchant paid no attention, but went ahead and filed his proof of loss. Shortly after this the insurance company made a written demand for an appraisal, so it could decide whether to pay the loss in cash or repair, rebuild or replace. Still the merchant ignored the demand, and about a week later he decided that the building was too badly damaged to be rebuilt, and tore it down—without the knowledge or consent of the insurance company. A few days after this he filed a second proof of loss in which

he just about doubled the amount set forth in the first proof.

The insurance company refused to pay anything on account of the loss, on the ground that the merchant had denied them the chance to exercise their option, and the court upheld them. I reproduce a part of the decision:

Of his own volition the plaintiff took away from the insurance company its optional right to repair or replace the building as the fire had left it. By this action of the plaintiff, he deliberately violated those provisions of the contract which secured to the insured the valuable rights we have before referred to.

With the demolition of the building, the insurance company could no longer have the loss estimated by appraisers and was deprived of its optional right to rebuild or replace the property.

In *Post vs. American Central Insurance Company*, 51 Pa. Superior Ct. 352, the learned court below, in his opinion which was practically adopted by this court thus recognized the question that is here material: "Did the plaintiff, by opening his store on December 21, 1908, deprive the defendant company of its option to take all or any part of the articles at the appraised value, or replace the same with other of like kind or quality? If he did, then there can be no recovery in this case."

Our conclusion rests on the proposition that it had been denied the opportunity for an intelligent determination whether it would have its loss appraised or whether it would determine to rebuild. In other words, the plaintiff cannot recover on these policies, and the reason is he tore down his building before the companies had a chance to exercise their option either to pay an appraised valuation fixed by arbitrators or rebuild the building.

It is often difficult to understand how a business man, who has invested his money in an insurance policy which may cover all he has in the world, can be so careless as the plaintiff in the above case. It can be explained only on the ground that he did not know what the policy required him to do.

I have before advised that a man taking an insurance policy, if in doubt as to his ability to understand it without help, should take it to a trustworthy insurance man and ask for a detailed explanation. This is before a fire occurs.

Let me now give the man who hasn't done this an additional piece of advice. If a fire occurs, take your policy to your attorney at once, and get a written statement of all you are to do under it. Then do it in the most careful way, checking off each requirement as it has been complied with.

BUYING A MOTOR DELIVERY WAGON.

Advising retailers on the very important matter of selection of the right kind of a motor delivery wagon, R. S. Loose says in the Modern Merchant and Grocery World:

Adapting the equipment to the work in hand is given little if any thought, and is almost entirely lost sight of when purchasing delivery equipment.

A team is bought to handle a certain suburban section that would mean traveling thirty-two miles daily to cover it—a physical impossibility for a horse, day in and day out, as its maximum with any degree of efficiency is but twenty miles a day.

A firm was using a one-and-a-half ton truck to make its deliveries until investigation proved that not a load hauled exceeded a thousand pounds. This truck has been discarded for one of the capacity required to handle the work economically. To secure maximum efficiency a truck should carry capacity loads.

Another firm contemplated purchasing a two-ton truck until an analysis of their delivery problem proved conclusively that out of thirty-eight trips there were only five trips where the load was over ten hundred pounds. The load hauled on each of the five trips is split and two trips are made to haul this load, increasing the total number of trips by five, and a thousand-pound truck does the work.

A firm in another line of business was showing but little profit. They wondered why. They were doing a big business, but had nothing to show for it. Three teams were making the deliveries, at a cost of 21 cents a customer; a thousand-pound truck is now doing the work, at a cost of only 10½ cents a customer. A clear saving of 50 per cent. This business shows a more substantial profit now.

When purchasing delivery equipment you will be well repaid if before buying you give careful consideration to the work it is intended to do. Don't buy two or three teams when a truck will do the work. Don't buy a truck if you can keep it busy only two or three hours out of ten. Don't buy a two-ton truck if a half-ton truck can do the work.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Oscar Milde has added a meat department to his market on North Summer street, North Adams, Mass.

The North Russian Co-operative Association, Detroit, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to deal in meats and groceries. The stockholders are: Elim Pfuzuk, Ambrozy Ligotsky, Gregory Shalash-mow and others.

James S. Jeffreys will establish a meat market on South Elm street, near the intersection of Elm and Bragg streets, Greensboro, N. C.

Save and Give

Which will you choose?

The Government needs all the money, material, and labor it can get, and more. This is a war of equipment. No matter how brave our men are, they cannot face the greatest military organization the world has ever known with bare hands. There is not enough labor and material in the country for our usual comforts and luxuries and for our fighters' necessities. We must choose which it shall be.

Save and give!

George Schmidt has purchased the meat market in Burlington, Iowa, formerly owned by Schmidt Brothers.

Denis Mead and John J. Welch have purchased the meat market on Main street, North Adams, Mass., formerly conducted by Ralph E. Gillette.

Fire destroyed the meat house of Frank McGregor in Prescott, Iowa.

Fred G. Herlach's meat market at 526 Genesee street, Buffalo, N. Y., has been burglarized.

Ernest James has decided to engage in the meat business at Garfield, Kan.

Frank Panek has taken charge of the meat market in Harvard, Neb., he recently purchased.

The Palace Meat Market, Hebron, Neb., has been changed to the National Consumer Saving Association.

Graham & Munhall have opened a butcher shop in Archer, Neb.

Roy Carroll, of Bronson, Mich., has sold his meat market fixtures to parties who will remove them to Detroit.

The North Russian Co-operative Associa-

tion has been organized, and will conduct a meat market at 120 Delmar avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. H. Klima has taken charge of the meat market in Ohiowa, Neb., purchased from W. F. Thomas.

Hooper & Camps have lost their meat market in Magazine, Ark., in a big fire.

R. D. Lutropp, of Orofino, has purchased the Rauenzahn meat market, Winchester, Ida.

William Wallace Gleason, formerly in the meat business at Hinsdale, Mass., died at his home in Cheyenne, Wyo., at the age of 78 years.

Charles Gray, who conducted a meat market on Church street, Naugatuck, Conn., has gone into bankruptcy.

John L. Cook has purchased the interest of Rees Alexander in the Maple Avenue Market, Independence, Mo.

Roman Wilk has purchased the meat and grocery market at 116 Winter street, New Britain, Conn., formerly conducted by Frank Sotz.

Edward Rugg, Dell J. Wood, Fred A. Henning, Horace G. Pender and E. B. Rugg have

incorporated the Rugg & Wood Co., Hanover, N. H., with a capital stock of \$5,000, to deal in groceries, meats, etc.

Eric Clark, of Garner, Iowa, will conduct a meat and grocery market in Goodell, Iowa.

The interior of Kurz Bros.' meat market in Ladysmith, Wis., has been improved.

Wm. Snitz sold his meat market in Warrens, Wis., and has gone to Tunnel City.

The meat market in Reedsburg, Wis., conducted by Alvin Hass has changed to A. E. Hass & Co.

A meat market has been opened by E. A. Parnell at Somerset, Wis.

Peter Shane will open a meat market in Waite Park, Minn.

M. B. Lonard sold his meat business in Atkins, Iowa, to W. C. Beatly.

Krohnke & Weigand sold their meat market in Schleswig, Iowa, to Matt Wagner.

C. W. Bauer will open a market in Juanita, North Dakota.

Al N. Forde leased the Nelson Meat Market in Milnor, North Dakota.

Jackson and Anderson have opened a meat market in Silver City, Iowa.

The Customer who says

"I am just looking" is not the only type who will be attracted by the clean, sanitary condition in your shop when you use



And, too, you are assisting yourself when you use this cleaner, for it cleans everything clean so quickly and so easily that you save more than the cost of this cleaner in time and labor alone.

But these are only two reasons which make it profitable for so many butchers to order this cleaner from their supply house. Are you one of the many who use it? It Cleans Clean.

The J. B. Ford Co.

Sole Manufacturers

Wyandotte,

Mich.

Indian in
Circle



in every
package.

KISSEL TRUCKS

Built for Wartime Service

MEETING average haulage or delivery conditions is no great feat—even with average trucks—but **out of the ordinary** demands are what test the stamina of real truck construction.

It is here that Kissel Trucks give evidence of their real superiority and show the benefits of long experience in truck building.

The unusual strength of the Kissel Truck chassis—the advanced engineering principles of its structural features—its sturdy construction throughout—make Kissel Trucks fully equal to continuous service demands.

Compare the powerful Kissel-built motor—the special heat-treated frame—perfected worm-drive real axle—reliable brakes and durable springs.

There is a model built to fit every transportation requirement in the growing and shipping business. Investigate now while your nearest Kissel Truck dealer can make an early delivery.

**KISSEL
MOTOR
CAR
COMPANY**
Hartford,
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KISSEL TRUCKS

May 4, 1918

New York Section

Max Marx, of the Oppenheimer Casing Co., Chicago, was in New York this week calling on the trade.

Vice-president A. C. Sinclair, of T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was in New York last week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending April 27 averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 20.99 cents per pound.

A. W. McLaren, head of the Morris traffic department, and F. C. MacDowall, of the canned meats department, were in New York this week.

Simon Frank, Jacob Frank and Seligman Frank have incorporated Simon Frank & Co., Inc., with a capital stock of \$100,000 to deal in meats and food products.

W. J. Russell, Jr., of the beef department at Chicago, and W. J. Wilson, of the sheep department, were visitors to Swift headquarters in New York this week.

Mrs. Bertha B. Furth, widow of Jacob Furth, a wholesale meat dealer in Manhattan, died at her home, 1566 Fifty-first street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 72.

A. L. Russ, of Wilson & Company's hide department; Arthur Lowenstein, the chemist, and S. J. Garvey of the lard department, were in New York during the past week.

The Standard Provision Company, Inc., to deal in meats, provisions, food products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by Isidore Chorney, Samuel Kleinberg, and Morris Muschel, all of New York City.

The New York State Master Butchers' Association will hold its annual convention at Troy on June 10, 11 and 12, at the Hotel Rensselaer. Great preparations are being made for the meeting and State Secretary Wm. H. Hornidge predicts a large attendance.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 27, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Brooklyn, 36 lbs.; Richmond, 15 lbs.; total, 51 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 17,700 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5½ lbs.; total, 17,705½ lbs. Poultry and game—Brooklyn, 8 lbs.

Twenty-six years in business and going stronger than ever, with a splendid reputation, is the enviable record of Fred Lesser, the dealer in fats, who is so well known that no further comment is needed. His business has grown so rapidly that he was compelled about four years ago to instal an office manager in addition to his bookkeeper. The two young ladies are sisters. Miss Jennie Davis is in charge, while her shy young sister Sadie looks after the books. Both are extremely capable, thoroughly familiar with their work, and when Mr. Lesser is called out of town, as he frequently is, he knows his best interests are being looked after. Mr. Lesser has always been considerate of his employees, hence their long service and that loyalty that cannot be purchased.

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN CLOSES.

The Wholesale and Retail Meat Trades Committee of the Liberty Loan campaign in Greater New York wound up its drive for subscriptions today with every hope of reaching close to the two million dollar mark in its totals, in spite of unexpected handicaps and disappointments. Chairman Leo Joseph was taken out of the campaign during the final week by illness, but his lieutenants worked hard, and did not quit until the last minute. The general campaign was so thoroughly carried on all over the city that many subscriptions properly belonging to the meat trades were captured by other solicitors before the meat men could get to them.

The various sub-committees were so busy winding up the drive that they did not have accurate figures up to the hour of going to press. These will be reported in full in the next issue of The National Provisioner. Up to Wednesday, May 1, the total was well over \$1,000,000, compared to a final total of \$1,158,000 for the Second Liberty Loan campaign last fall.

AGAINST PATERNALISM IN TRADE

The New York Food Distributors' Association has adopted resolutions protesting against the further operation of the Bureau of Public Markets in New York City, as follows:

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:				
Choice	\$22.50@.....	\$23.50@.....	\$24.50@.....	\$24.00@.....
Good	22.00@22.50	23.00@22.50	23.50@24.00	23.00@24.00
Medium	22.00@22.50	22.00@23.00	22.50@23.00	21.00@23.00
Common		20.00@21.50	21.50@22.50	19.00@21.00
Cows:				
Good	20.00@21.00	20.50@21.50	22.00@22.50	21.00@21.00
Medium	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00
Common	17.50@18.50	17.50@18.50	18.50@21.00	19.00@20.00
Bulls:				
Good	18.50@18.75	19.00@19.50	19.00@19.50	.....
Medium	18.00@18.50	18.50@19.00	18.00@19.00	.....
Common		17.50@18.50	17.50@18.00	.....

Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:

Lamb:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Choice	26.50@28.00	30.00@.....	29.00@30.00	31.00@32.00
Good	25.00@26.00	29.00@29.50	28.00@29.00	30.00@31.00
Medium	24.00@25.00	27.50@28.50	27.00@28.00	30.00@.....

Yearlings:

Good	28.00@28.50
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Mutton:

Good	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00
Medium	25.00@26.00

Common

Common	22.00@23.00
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:				
Choice	22.50	23.00@23.50	24.50	24.00@25.00
Good	22.00@22.50	22.50@23.00	23.50@24.00	23.00@24.00
Medium	22.00@22.50	21.50@22.50	22.50@23.00	21.00@23.00
Common		19.50@21.00	21.00@22.00	19.00@21.00
Cows:				
Good	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	22.00@22.50	.....
Medium	19.00@20.00	19.50@19.50	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00
Common	17.50@18.50	16.50@18.00	18.50@20.50	18.00@20.00
Bulls:				
Good	18.50@18.75	19.00@19.50	19.00@19.50	.....
Medium	18.00@18.50	18.50@19.00	17.50@18.00	.....
Common		17.50@18.00	17.00@17.50	16.00

Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:

Lamb:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Choice	26.00@27.00	29.00@30.00	27.00@28.00	31.00@33.00
Good	25.00@26.00	28.00@29.00	26.00@27.00	30.00@31.00
Medium	24.00@25.00	27.00@28.00	25.00@26.00	30.00

Common

Common	24.00@25.00
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Yearlings:

Good	25.00@26.00
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Mutton:

Good	26.00@27.00	24.00@25.00
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Medium

Medium	25.00@26.00
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Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

Whereas: Under the laws of the State of New York, Chapter 802, known as the Farm and Market Law, there has been established a New York Bureau of Public Markets, empowered to buy and sell food and fuel during such times as emergencies exist, and

Whereas: The said Bureau of Public Markets has been in operation since January, 1918, and it is a well-known fact that its work and usefulness have been practically negligible; therefore be it

Resolved: That the New York Food Distributors' Association earnestly protests against the operation and further maintenance of this Bureau for the following reasons:

1. Every line of business, especially where the sale and distribution of food products is concerned, is under the direct supervision of the United States Food Administration, and from motives of pure patriotism, merchants are willingly making the greatest sacrifices ever known in the history of commerce.

2. Taxation in various forms, frequently oppressive, and the adjustment of so-called reasonable profits, tend to make the conduct of legitimate business a positive hardship.

3. It is therefore entirely unnecessary and extravagant on part of the City of New York to further maintain this Bureau and compete with taxpayers already overburdened, when it is clearly understood that no emergency exists to buy certain articles of food which are now in abundant supply and selling at prices that yield but a small margin of profit to the producer, wholesale merchant and retailer.

4. We are also firmly of the opinion that during war times the Government should encourage the normal channel of trade.

It has been demonstrated in the past that Government interference has signally failed to cure alleged evils in various lines of trade. We refer specifically to the conduct of the oil, milk, sugar and beef industries.

The Merchants' Association of New York,

USE
DOERING EQUIPMENT
 FOR A
 UNIFORM PRODUCT

Our Churns,
 Melters,
 Blenders, etc.

are Standard in the
 up-to-date Margarine Plant.

For particulars write

C. DOERING & SON Inc.
 1375 W. Lake St.
 Chicago, Ill.



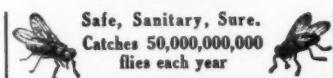
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is the best fastener ever devised and can be had only on Stevenson Doors. Powerful, secure, air-tight; does not slacken as it latches. Door opens and shuts with the greatest ease, and least loss of refrigeration. Now made so you can fasten it with any padlock. Get Booklet A for full details.

Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co.
 1500 W. 4th St., Chester, Pa.

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THE NON-POISONOUS
 FLY DESTROYER



Safe, Sanitary, Sure.
 Catches 50,000,000,000
 flies each year

M. S. FROEMKE

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Wire us for packing house products.

**DRYERS--EVAPORATORS--PRESSES
 RENDERING TANKS AND
 BY-PRODUCT MACHINERY**
 THE AMERICAN BY-PRODUCT MACHINERY CO.
 26 Cortlandt St., New York

consisting of over 5,000 members, appointed a committee in April, 1917, to study and analyze the food problem. This report shows that in the zone of 30 miles, taking New York City as the center, there are about 9,000,000 of people to whom over 10,000 cars of food products must be distributed weekly.

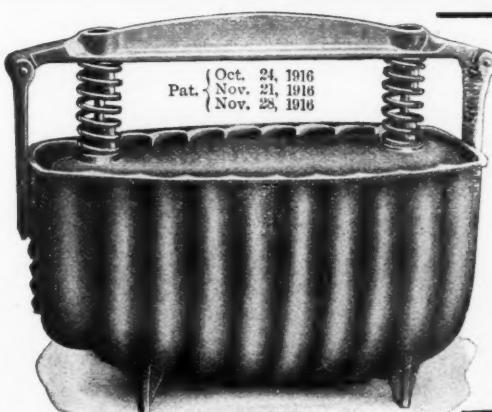
It is therefore most obvious to the analytical mind that in view of the tremendous quantities of food required to feed this number of people, that any relief offered by the Bureau of Public Markets would be so infinitesimally small that it would be of no material help to the consuming public.



LARD PAILS

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JOHNSON-MORSE CAN COMPANY
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**The Adelmann Aluminum
 HAM BOILER**

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

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Private Wires .
 Fast Service

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	\$15.60@16.65
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	8.00@13.25
Cows, common to good	5.00@10.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime.....	12.00@16.00
Live calves, skinned milk.....	10.00@11.00
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@11.00
Live calves, little	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to fair, clipped.....	16.00@17.25
Live lambs, good, unshorn	21.25
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culs, clipped.....	@12.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@18.40
Hogs, medium	@18.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@18.50
Pigs	@18.25
Roughs	@16.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	24 @25
Choice native, light	23 1/2 @24 1/2
Native, common to fair	22 @23

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	23 @23 1/2
Choice native light	23 @23 1/2
Native, common to fair	21 1/2 @22
Choice Western, heavy	22 1/2 @23
Choice Western, light	21 @22
Common to fair Texas	20 @21
Good to choice helpers	22 @23
Common to fair helpers	21 1/2 @22
Choice cows	20 @21
Common to fair cows	19 @20
Fresh Bologna bulls	17 @19

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	30 @31
No. 2 ribs.....	28 @29
No. 3 ribs.....	23 @26
No. 1 loins.....	30 @31
No. 2 loins.....	28 @29
No. 3 loins.....	23 @26
No. 1 binds and ribs.....	28 1/2 @28 1/2
No. 2 binds and ribs.....	26 1/2 @27
No. 3 binds and ribs.....	25 @26
No. 1 rounds.....	23 @24
No. 2 rounds.....	22 @23
No. 3 chuck.....	16 1/2 @17 1/2
No. 1 chuck.....	19 @20
No. 2 chuck.....	18 @18 1/2
No. 3 chuck.....	16 1/2 @17 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@25
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@22
Western, calves, choice.....	@24
Western, calves, fair to good.....	@21
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@25
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@25
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@25 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@25 1/2
Pigs	@26 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice	@29
Lambs, good	@28
Lambs, medium to good	@26
Sheep, choice	@25
Sheep, medium to good	@23
Sheep, culs	@21

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	@31 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	@30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs., avg.....	@29 1/2
Smoked picnics, light	@23 1/2
Smoked picnics, heavy	@23
Smoked shoulders	@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@28
Dried beef sets	@35
Pickled bellies, heavy	@35

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@33
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	27 @31
Frozen pork, loins	26 @30
Fresh pork tenderloins	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins	@30
Shoulders, city	@26
Shoulders, Western	@24
Butts, regular	@26
Butts, boneless	@29
Fresh hams, city	@31
Fresh hams, Western	@29
Fresh picnic hams	@22

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 lbs.	80.00 @ 82.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 lbs.	70.00 @ 72.50
Black hoofs, per lb.	75.00 @ 85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	75.00 @ 85.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00 @ 90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 lbs.	@160.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd 18	@22e.
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@17e.
Fresh cow tongues	@16e.
Calves' heads, scalded	@65e.
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @100e.
Sweetbreads, beef	35e.
Calves' livers	@30e.
Beef kidneys	@15e.
Mutton kidneys	@20e.
Livers, beef	17 @20e.
Oxtails	@14e.
Hearts, beef	@15e.
Rolls, beef	18 @21e.
Tenderloin, beef, Western	20 @35e.
Lamb's fries	@12e.
Extra lean pork trimmings	@24e.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 8 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	@14
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, temp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, temp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, temp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, temp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b., New York	@95
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@20
Hog bungles	@2
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b., New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b., New York	@18
Beef bungles, piece, f. o. b., New York	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b., New York	@26
Beef wessards, No. 1s, each	@ 8 1/2
Beef wessards, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per dozen	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	32 @34
Pepper, Sing., black	28 @30
Pepper, Penang, white	32 @30
Pepper, red	20 @22
Allspice	9% @11 1/2
Cinnamon	28 @32
Coriander	17 @19
Cloves	52 @57
Ginger	25 @28
Mace	54 @58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b., N. Y.	@ 6 1/4
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 6 %
No. 1 skins	@ .55
No. 2 skins	@ .55
No. 3 skins	@ .30
Branded skins	@ .35
Ticky skins	@ .35
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .53
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .51
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	@ 6.85
No. 2, 12 1/2-14	@ 6.60
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@ 6.35
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@ 7.10
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@ 6.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@ 6.60
No. 1 B. M., 14-18	@ 6.35
No. 2 B. M., 14-18	@ 7.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@ 7.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@ 5.00
Branded kips	@ 6.25
Heavy branded kips	@ 5.00
Ticky kips	@ 6.25
Heavy tacky kips	@ 6.25

Hereafter calfskins from 9 to 12 pounds will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-packed	32 @24
Young hens, dry-packed	35 @26
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pk'd, fancy	—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pk'd, fair to good	—
Old hens	33 @25
Old toms, Western	33 @25
Turkeys, barrels, frozen—	
Western, dry-pk'd, young toms, fancy	32 @27
Western, dry-pk'd, young hens, fancy	32 @27
Western, dry-pk'd, young hens and toms, mixed, fancy	32 @27
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	—
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, old	—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-pk'd, choice	—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-pk'd, young toms	—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-pk'd, average best	—
Ky. and Tenn., poor to fair	—
Texas, choice	35 @26
Texas, fair to good	31 @25

CHICKENS.

Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	—
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	—
Western, dry-pk'd, broilers, per lb.	26 @29
Virginia, milk-fed, mixed weights, per lb.	—
Nearby, squab broilers, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair	—
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz.	—
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz.	6.50
Broilers—Frozen—	
Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	43 @44
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	37 @38
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	39 @41
Corn-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	

